

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Monday, July 14, 1975

Calculating Israel's risk

The United States is bearing down uncommonly hard on Israel to break the dangerous stalemate in the Middle East. President Ford has pointedly refrained from acting on Israel's \$2.5 billion aid request. And Secretary of State Henry Kissinger now suggests that American support for Israel will depend on whether the Israelis "take a chance" and agree to an accord with Egypt on another pullback in Sinai.

The pressures from Washington are understandable. The middle East remains potentially the most explosive area of conflict anywhere. If some progress is not made soon, Arab impatience is bound to erupt. The savage Palestinian terror attack in Jerusalem last week is a tragic reminder of this.

One also understands the deep emotional fears that beset Israelis. Whatever formulas are worked out, whatever diplomatic approaches are used — whether step-by-step diplomacy or the Geneva conference — they will have to give up buffer land. Eventually their state will shrink basically to the size it was before the 1967 war. Then, they ask, what could stop the Arabs from some day making a final push?

No one can fail to sympathize with the lonely dilemma this poses. Israel indeed will be taking a chance — but in the end what alternative is there? As Dr. Kissinger stressed in a television interview, if progress is not made, "any other approach is going to lead to a consensus on a total settlement."

Yet if he makes too many concessions to Israel, he will be in serious difficulty with other Arab leaders.

A further partial Israeli withdrawal in Sinai would have decided merits. It would enable Israelis to further test Mr. Sadat's word while growing accustomed to living with a militarily less secure but politically more viable state of affairs. It would strengthen Sadat's hand and give impetus to the economic liberalization of Egypt.

Ideally, one would like to tie up an overall peace settlement in one neat package. There are strong arguments for this Geneva-oriented approach. But given the difficulties and agonies which the democratic individualist Israelis have in reaching even a peaceable agreement, it is not at all certain the Arabs would hold off long enough for Israel to reach a consensus on a total settlement.

It would be all to the good if another step toward peace is taken now. That would have to be followed by another step, probably within the framework of the Geneva conference, then another, and another. The momentum could not be allowed to run down.

Ultimately Israel has no choice but to relinquish Arab territory. Conditions are ripe now than they are likely to be in future for making that territorial shrinkage safe.

Ashe's triumph

Arthur Ashe has become the first black man ever to win the Wimbledon tennis title — 18 years after fellow American Althea Gibson became the first black woman to win the Wimbledon crown.

The integration of tennis has been a consistent aspect of Mr. Ashe's career. He has run a string of "firsts" as the reigning black male player. He has been involved in political controversy over the status of black athletes in South Africa. Currently he is embroiled in the professionalizing of tennis, which has set him at odds with his opponent in the Wimbledon final, the brash and young Jimmy Connors.

In the past, Ashe seemed distracted by these or other nonplaying aspects of his career. In this year's Wimbledon tourney, however, his concentration held. Perhaps this is the significance of his achievement: that, during the match, commentators made less of the fact that a black was winning the world's most prestigious title than they did of the surprising strategy and success of Ashe's play.

The high court also decided on the use of

"We'll stamp it out before somebody gets burned"



The Christian Science Monitor

The Supreme Court and civil rights

It is not surprising that the U.S. Supreme Court continues to generally be guided by a "strict constructionist" constitutional view. But in the closing days of its 1974-75 session, the court took several actions reflecting a growing commitment to desegregation and civil rights.

In the area of employment, the court let stand a lower court decision holding a Georgia official liable for damages for refusing to accept a job application from a white man because he was married to a black woman.

The Supreme Court also ruled that employees discriminated against in hiring or promotions do not have to prove "bad faith" on the part of their employers in order to collect compensatory back pay.

The high court also decided on the use of

Mirror of opinion

Comparison

A national peace organization has compared the Defense Department budget with the Baltimore city budget. The two towers on the other in such disproportion that comparisons are not easy. Baltimore's entire operating budget of just over \$600 million is not much more than the one-year development costs of the controversial B-1 bomber (\$740 million), and the city's education budget of \$232.8 million costs little nothing. Navy fleet oilers Baltimore's defense and its Urban Services Agency, former Model Cities and anti-poverty programs combined, is \$2 million less than the one-year development plane. Defense commands high national priority, while cities struggle with only partial federal help to meet human needs. Money for all levels of government comes from the same pockets, so the priorities in reality are our own, as Americans. The national organization called SANE — 4 Chinese Dynasties in a Safe World. It still has a way to go.

Sane World. It still has a way to go. San (Baltimore)

For a partnership with Panama

After many years of negotiations, the United States and Panama are close to an agreement on the canal. The two countries are about to march in step with the times on the question of the Panama Canal. They view U.S. ownership of the waterway as indispensable to America's security and oppose a new treaty that would eventually give Panama control of the canal and the surrounding 500-square-mile zone.

Their view is a myopic one.

The world has vastly changed since the Panama Treaty was signed in 1903. No self-respecting people — in the Western Hemisphere, or elsewhere — will indefinitely permit a foreign power to control a piece of territory that bisects their country. The day of such extraterritorial enclaves is drawing to a close.

As respected State Department negotiator Ellsworth Bunker writes, the present pact is outdated and if a new accord is not worked out the U.S. will probably find itself engaged in hostilities with a friendly country. It might

be a tool for the promotion of social integration, the justice continue to oppose any approach to equal opportunity.

But British Rugby should set its own house in order. Let it not be forgotten that it gave international teams from these lands the coined the chilling phrase: "Get your men in line, in line, and implemented its philosophy. — Daily Post (Liverpool)

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What next? After Apollo-Soyuz

By David F. Selsbury
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johnson Space Center, Houston

The Apollo launch, a sight that has become so familiar, was the fiery sign of the end of an era for the U.S.

The countdown — the Saturn 1B rocket standing motionless and seemingly immovable at the center of a beehive of human activity, the billowing flames of "ignition," the unbelievable power of the slow-motion rise of the massive rocket — will not be repeated in the foreseeable future.

Most of the space hardware painstakingly designed, built, and tested by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for the race to the moon, is gone. Only two of the Saturn 1Bs and one complete Vostok V moon rocket are left.

Only two complete Apollo capsules remain: one assembled, the other in pieces. NASA has no plans for using them.

The next U.S. launch is set for 1980 — the reusable space shuttle. However, the Soviets still have an active program. So far they have built Soyuz capsules and intend to build "many more," according to a Soviet spokesman. They have two capsules on hand as backups to the joint mission.

Another sign of the continuing health of the Soviet manned space program is that it has between 75 and 80 cosmonauts in training.

For the immediate future, the focus of Soviet effort will be the Salyut space station, a small, cylindrical spacecraft a third the size of the U.S. Skylab. A robot Soyuz capsule is being developed to resupply cosmonauts during extended stays in Salyut. A crew of two now occupies one of these Soviet stations, and has been living in space since May 24.

All signs point to the conclusion that the U.S.S.R. is developing a larger space station which could be assembled in orbit. Academician Boris Petrov speaks of a space station with a 10-year life span capable of housing 10 to 20 men which the Soviets will fly sometime in the 1980s.

The next time an American goes into space, the launch will be quite different from previous blasts. Awkwardly hung from a stubby 180-foot rocket cluster will be a glider about the size of a small jet airliner — the space shuttle which NASA is spending \$6 billion to develop. Its purpose is to reduce the cost of putting satellites and people into orbit. It should begin operations in 1980.

The shuttle will have a large cargo bay designed to hold everything from communications satellites to small space laboratories. It should be able to stay for weeks and perhaps even a month in orbit. It will be able to deploy satellites or retrieve them if they have failed. Like the robot Soyuz, the shuttle would be able to resupply an orbiting space station.

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Portugal: the deepening crisis

At home political parties challenge proposal for a 'people's democracy,' while in Angola nationalist rivalries explode into violence

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

By Helen Gibson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon

The last of Portugal's African territories — Angola, the biggest and richest of them all — is proving the most difficult to turn over to a black government.

For the third time a truce between the African rivals wanting to take over from the Portuguese on Nov. 11 has broken down. Fighting between two of them has erupted again in Angola. This compounds the difficulties facing Portugal's military rulers, who are already burdened by a worsening economic situation at home and a challenge from those (particularly the Socialists) who believe the Armed Forces Movement MFA is too authoritarian and too closely allied with the Communists.

Mass protests across the nation remain their chief weapon, but Socialist leaders already have been greeted at one rally with cries of "The people were fooled. Action! Action!" In Angola, the fighting between rival liberation movements has threatened to engulf that territory, due for independence, in a Congo-style civil war. Each day planeloads of white Portuguese refugees arrive in Lisbon with tales of violence and horror.

The three African nationalist movements in Angola are:

• The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) led by Agostinho Neto, a physician and an intellectual. MPLA is Marxist oriented and is the Soviet Union's candidate to run Angola after independence. Initially at a disadvantage in terms of arms, it has recently gotten weapons — reportedly from Eastern Europe — by way of the nearby Congo Republic, where the government is in the hands of sympathetic African Marxists.

MPLA was also initially favored by the more left-leaning Portuguese military leaders as the best suited to run an independent Angola. But recently, the MFA in Lisbon has moved to a more neutral position.

In last April's elections, the Socialists and Popular Democrats won between them 84

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Egypt acts to wring more concessions from Israel

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Egypt's decision against prolonging the United Nations peacekeeping force's mandate in Sinai when it expires next week is seen here as a diplomatic pressure tactic rather than as the prelude to imminent military action.

Arab commentators said what Cairo calls "Israel's filibustering" over Mideast peace moves was threatening even the appearance of progress in the current negotiating process.

Political sources here and Egypt's foes were that Israeli delaying tactics aimed at putting off any new accord on the theory that American leverage on Israel would diminish as the U.S. presidential election year of 1976 approached.

Israel's stalling threatened to undermine

Egypt's President Sadat with his domestic critics, including the military, and with both his Arab allies and critics. The latter are skeptical that his policy of relying on the United States as middleman will ever secure a negotiated Israeli withdrawal of substance.

Israel's Premier Yitzhak Rabin forecast after his meeting with Dr. Kissinger in Bonn last weekend, that getting a new accord could

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Anwar Sadat

Europe

Spanish Communists to take cue from Italian comrades

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome
The leaders of the Spanish and Italian Communist Parties have agreed that the Spanish Communists should follow the Italian, not the Portuguese pattern when Gen. Francisco Franco passes from the scene in Spain. This decision could have key importance for the political future of the Mediterranean area.

The Italian Communist pattern is outwardly more flexible, more moderate, more committed to achieving power through parliamentary means than is the Portuguese one.

Both the Italian Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, and the Spanish Communist leader, Santiago Carillo, meeting in the Italian coastal city of Leghorn, have expressed their concern at the latest turn of events in Portugal and at the withdrawal of the Socialists from the Portuguese Cabinet.

Analysis of the two leaders' speeches during their meeting shows that an important identity of views was reached on what is going wrong with developments in Portugal and the strategy to be followed in Spain when General Franco is no longer at the helm.

Mr. Carillo told a big rally of Italian workers in Leghorn that there was full identity of views between Italian and Spanish Communists on the meanings of socialism and democracy. This was not a tactical expedient, he said, but a strategic concept. The two parties, he said, would always accept as supreme the verdict of the people and would never pretend to substitute themselves for it.

"We must show our preoccupation and anxiety over political developments in Portugal," Mr. Carillo said. "If the alliance formed

around the Armed Forces Movement on April 25 were to be broken, if the democratic game were to be definitely suspended, that would gravely compromise the future of the revolution with a loss for the Portuguese people and for the cause of democracy all over Europe."

Mr. Berlinguer was also outspoken in his criticism of events in Portugal. "After having saluted the end of Fascist dictatorship in Portugal," Mr. Berlinguer said, "we have calmly but clearly expressed our disagreement with the political positions and acts of the Portuguese Communists and those of the leaders of the Armed Forces Movement of that country."

"The latest decisions of this movement worry us. Not only do they limit civil liberty, but they reduce the area of consensus and participation of all expressions of the popular will including political parties — which are the only guarantee of a renewal of Portuguese society."

Elsewhere in his speech, Mr. Berlinguer seemed to be saying that the Italian Communist Party's policy of seeking what it calls the "historic compromise" with the forces of the Roman Catholic right as the solution to Italy's problems can be applied to other Mediterranean countries such as Spain and Portugal.

Portugal has been an important test case for the Italian Communists. The ruling Christian Democrat Party has been trying — apparently without success so far — to score electioneering points off the Communists by giving big play on the state-controlled radio and TV network to news reports of the dismantling of the opposition in Portugal.

Could it happen here? That is the fear that the Italian Government is trying to play up, and that the Italian Communist Party, the largest in Western Europe, is trying to dispel.

Government not governing

Portugal: jungle law reigns

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon
Portugal's military government has taken on the appearance of a runaway freight train that is accelerating at such a pace it sooner or later must jump the tracks.

Within the last two weeks alone, the military rulers here have managed to alienate the Maoists, the Socialists, the Liberals, the conservatives, and the Roman Catholic Church, provoking the worst political crisis since they took power in a coup 14 months ago.

The Socialists resigned from the coalition Cabinet last week. Another and even more dramatic development could come when the 240-man Military Assembly of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) meets to answer the key question: Does the military want a democracy or a dictatorship?

If the military's response is not a definite decree for a Western-style democracy for Portugal, the left-of-center Popular Democrats say they will follow the Socialists and pull out of the government, too.

They would leave the military with only the Communists, the Maoists, the Liberals, the Socialists, and the Roman Catholic Church.

"We are going to have some very sad times to live through in Portugal if these things are not righted," Mr. Soares said.

How a house painter working in the home of a friend, the situation could only be solved one way.

I spent two years in [former Portuguese] Guinea, and I only wish I had my rifle," he said. "The Armed Forces Movement and the Communists, they should all be put in a concentration camp and machine-gunned."

The Socialists withdrew from the government Thursday in protest at the military's (as they saw it) illegally giving Republica to the extreme-left workers who occupied the paper's building and ousted its editor, Raúl Rego, nearly eight weeks ago.

But the crisis is more profound than an argument over the freedom of the press.



Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer drives a point home

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Kremlin gleefully predicts U.S.-Europe clash

By Victor Zorza
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow believes that when the European security conference finally meets, it will prove to be the starting point for a journey to "new horizons," as Leonid I. Brezhnev said at a recent Kremlin dinner. But his description of the future was somewhat vague. A more precise indication of what the Kremlin expects to see has been given IN USA, the Soviet journal of American studies, which looks forward to all kinds of friction and splits between Europe and the United States.

The European security system that Moscow expects to emerge ultimately from the security conference will exert a major influence, says the USA article, on the shaping of U.S.-European relations, an influence "not entirely favorable to the United States."

Washington, it says, apparently realizes this and is therefore hurrying to establish a new relationship with Europe which would preserve the position of the U.S. However, it views the integration of Europe and the interests of "Atlanticism" as irreconcilable opposites, which it believes "could reach collision point in the near future."

It is this vision of the almost inevitable clash of interests between Europe and the U.S. that evidently provides the "new horizon" that Moscow is looking forward to. This is not expressed in so many words in any of the published Soviet analyses dealing with the European security conference, but one would hardly expect the Kremlin to speak of its hopes openly and to offer ammunition to those in the West who suspect its motives.

The European security conference, which the Kremlin began urging as long ago as 1966, originally was supposed to exclude the U.S. and there was no doubt at that time that one of its major purposes was to insert a wedge between Europe and the U.S. In the end, Moscow agreed to U.S. participation in the conference, partly because it realized that without the U.S. there would be no conference, but this does not necessarily mean that the Kremlin has given up its original objectives.

The USA article speaks of the coming conflict between Europe and the U.S. with the kind of relish which in Soviet publications usually reveals the Kremlin's political ex-

pectations rather than the impartial expectations of its analyses. It notes that the frictions that were lately evident between Washington and European capitals have become less apparent, but it sees this as only a "tactical" compromise, more in the nature of "truce" and one of "extreme fragility" at that, because it conceals "vast and highly volatile areas of accumulated contradictions."

Its analysis of these contradictions lists all the familiar issues, economic and political, which have been debated back and forth across the Atlantic in recent years, starting with energy policy and ending with the international role of currency and gold. This divergence of interests between Europe and the U.S. "has become particularly noticeable during the period of detente," which is a rather discreet way of saying that one of the more welcome consequences of detente, for the Soviet Union, is the feeling of security which enables the Western allies to quarrel among themselves instead of quarrelling with Moscow.

All this leads USA to the conclusion that the steps being taken by Europe and the U.S. to

strengthen their respective positions against each other and the growing economic power and political unity of Western Europe "could impart to their clash an even sharper character in the immediate future." Moscow looks back with longing to the aftermath of the Middle East war and the tension it produced between Europe and the United States, and it regards those tensions as more natural and proper than the "temporary" compromise that has replaced them in the past year.

Any crisis or shock in the international situation, USA concludes, "could easily tear the fabric of that compromise to expose the clash of interests which exists between the two centers of imperialist rivalry," that is, Europe and the U.S. One purpose of the European security conference so far as Moscow is concerned is to begin providing the framework for a "European collective security system" to which Western Europe could turn when it breaks away from the U.S. — and to encourage such a breakaway whenever a suitable opportunity presents itself.

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By R. Norman Matherly, staff photographer
Brezhnev: menacing euphemism

Your Love
Can Make
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Difference.



Little Rosa lives in a small hut made of scraps of wood and tin, crowded into the slum section of a large South American city.

Her father works as a day laborer on construction sites, but his earnings are small and often he cannot find any work at all. Rosa's mother peddles lemons and garlic in the streets to help earn money for food.

Rosa's parents try hard to provide for her and their other four children. Our overseas report says the children have "very poor clothing" but they are "clean and neat, not only in their attire but in their persons."

When we took her picture, Rosa was sitting at her desk in school writing to her sponsor. She is a good pupil, "very bright and alert . . ."

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Soviet Union

Soviets jam Western radio

By Paul Wohl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet radio stations and other media have mounted an unprecedented offensive to silence the two independent stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

Radio Liberty broadcasts to the Soviet Union while Radio Free Europe beams its programs to communist East Europe. Both have powerful transmitters in Munich, West Germany.

The offensive is part of an overall drive to wall up the Soviet people against the outside world during what Moscow sees as an ideologically "dangerous" time of detente.

The Soviet concern is that the West will step up its efforts to get its ideas through to Eastern Europe after the conclusion of the European security conference, which is expected to recommend freer exchange of information between East and West in its final declaration.

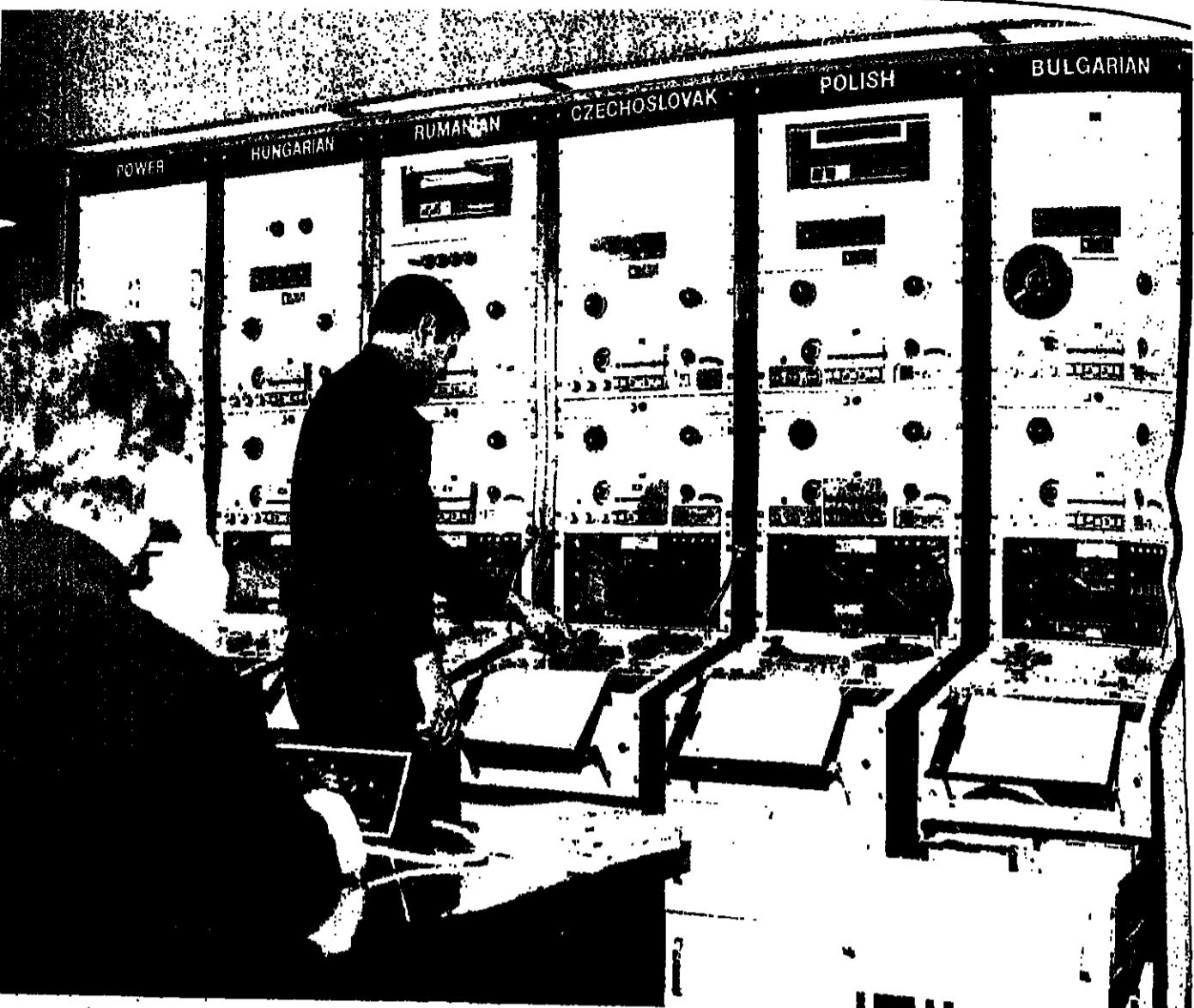
Any Western broadcasting is considered incitement propaganda by the Soviets. The only legitimate information, according to the Soviets, is what they are giving out.

Moscow would like to see all foreign broadcasts subordinated to governmental agreements in which the West would promise not to permit the flow of information objectionable to the East.

An almost two-century-old French-Russian treaty is being dredged up to support the Soviet view. In a recently published book, Academician Georgy Arbatov, Moscow's principle "Americanologist," quotes this treaty signed in 1801. By it the signatories pledged not to permit their subjects to carry on correspondence with the internal enemies of the existing governments of the two states for the purpose of propagating principles contrary to their respective constitutions or to incite disorder."

Only what serves "detente and European peace" should be permitted in Western broadcasts, governmental and private," said Soviet delegate Vladimir L. Kudryatsev at a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Belgrade in February, 1975.

Although the Soviet Union calls any criticism by Western media of Soviet practices and institutions "vicious anti-communism," Soviet



Master control room at Radio Free Europe: beaming into the Eastern bloc

radio stations feel no compunction about denouncing capitalism and Western-style democracy around the clock in their broadcasts to the West.

They lambaste Radio Free Europe and

Radio Liberty and their supporters in Congress. They also print diatribes against "anti-Soviet" writing in the American press making fantastic insinuations such as that Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago" was in fact written by the American Central Intelligence Agency.

Western governmental radio stations have introduced stringent self-censorship of their own news broadcasts to the Soviet Union since

the Soviets lifted their all-round jamming of Western broadcasts in September, 1973. The aim is to get through to all the Soviet peoples. Radio Liberty is still jammed.

So intent are the Soviets upon cutting off their peoples from the outside world that communist-ruled East European countries are not allowed to broadcast to the Soviet Union, even in their own languages.

Soviet intellectuals are aware of the news restrictions to which they are subjected. When the Rev. Michael Bourdeaux, editor of Religion in Communist Lands, revisited Moscow in February he was told by Russian

Moscow defied on Communist summit

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science
Monitor

unless it confirms these independence principles.

If Yugoslavia were to stay away, Romania would almost certainly follow suit, a boycott by one of its own Warsaw Pact members which would be highly embarrassing for the Soviet Union.

The powerful Italian party and reportedly four more West European parties support the independence principle.

Some of the West European social-democratic groups, which the East European Communist party has long been wooing for trade union and other contacts, have taken up the Portuguese Socialist Party line.

Others, pointing out to the

Portuguese Socialists as allies in a broad progressive movement established in Portugal and aimed at a socialist party that won the biggest democratic vote at the recent election will not encourage us to develop such contacts.

"Portugal is not Czechoslovakia, it is not in the East bloc's sphere. It is in Western Europe and its Socialist party is a genuine democratic party."

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, wants all decisions to be unanimous and binding.

To remove any doubt, Yugoslavia's Edward Karrel, President Tito's chief counselor in ideological affairs and interparty relations, has just made a tour of Eastern bloc countries for talks with party leaders to serve notice that Yugoslavia will not participate in any conference

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Bumper crop heads off world famine

By Richard Critchfield
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo
It looks as though the world will be spared from famine this year.

Although it will take at least two more years of good grain harvests to bring consumption in the hungriest countries back to where it was five years ago in the view of analysts at the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations both the United States and Canada are expecting bumper wheat crops.

Initially it had been expected that there would be good harvests in the Soviet Union as well, further building up this year's supply of grain. But in that country drought is increasingly affecting the spring wheat areas and some pockets of the winter wheat areas. This is what lies behind this week's speculation about imminent Soviet grain purchases from North America. India also had expected a better-than-usual crop, but unofficial speculation is that it will fall short of original estimates.

World wheat production actually rose last year, and rice production went down only slightly, particularly in Asia. The decline in world grain consumption last year, then, mostly took place in North America, where people did not like it but could afford it.

Since one-third of the world's 4 billion people use two-thirds of its grain, feeding most of it to livestock, any major shift in diet, (as from less meat to more spaghetti by millions of Americans last year) releases three times that much grain to the world market, and prices fall, thus enabling the poorest countries to buy more.

The Food and Agriculture Organization in

the price of grain in the face of extremely short supplies.

Why?
To start with, about 40 million tons of a 60-million-ton decline in world grain output last year was in coarse grains, mostly in the United States and Canada. The global recession, combined with continued inflation, led to a sharp drop in demand for grain-fed meat and poultry. High prices also led to a massive reduction in grain fed to livestock. In the U.S. alone, coarse-grain consumption fell by 32 million tons, and exports, mostly to Europe and Japan, by 6.5 million tons.

Elsewhere the immediate outlook is brighter than anyone expected. In Rome last November it was estimated the neediest countries would require 17 million tons of imported grain to avoid mass starvation in 1975. By mid-March, 15 million tons of this total were delivered or committed, 9.7 million tons purchased commercially, and 5.2 million tons in food aid.

Total food aid for 1974-75 comes to 8.7 million tons, 5.5 million tons from the United States. While Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger refused to increase American food aid in Rome, and some countries suffered severe shortages earlier this year, a combination of congressional action and lower grain prices increased U.S. aid by more than 2.5 million tons over the previous year.

Yet despite higher American, Canadian, and Australian commitments, the 10-million-ton target set by the World Food Council was still over a million tons short, causing Britain to angrily attack its Common Market partners. After Europe, Russia is the other big holdout.

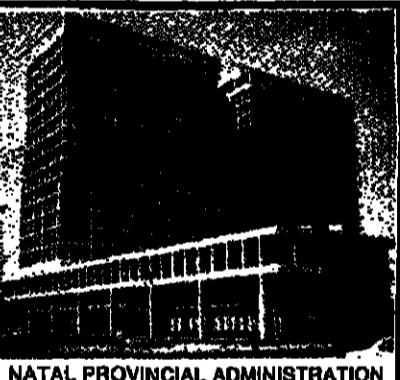
The newly rich oil-producing countries are prepared to give food and agricultural aid, but only if there are matching contributions from Europe, Japan, and the U.S.

Time to work this out has been gained by the prospect of a record wheat harvest, about 25 million tons more than last year. It will need to be. The world's five biggest exporters now have only 23 million tons stockpiled between them. This year between 80 million and 90 million tons will be available for exports and stocks, but exports have been running at 80 million tons each of the past three years.

Combined stocks of coarse grains have fallen below 20 million tons, half 1973's level. Although an increase of 50 million tons is predicted this year, only 75 million to 80 million tons will be available for exports and stockpiling, the same as two years ago.

A big unknown is rice, which is just now being planted across Asia where everything depends on the monsoon. But U.S. winter wheat acreage is up 6 percent, and if spring wheat is down a little, overall acreage is more than last year's. The Agriculture Department predicts a 1975 wheat crop of 55 million to 60 million tons, up 6 million to 12 million tons from 1974. The Canadians are planting 7 percent more wheat acreage this year.

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Asia

'Phantom army' unearthed in China's Shensi province

By Ross H. Munro
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
©1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking
The Chinese have discovered a pottery army of thousands of life-sized figures of warriors and horses that have remained buried for more than 2,000 years.

As described by the Hsinhua News Agency, the pottery army appears to be one of the most extraordinary archaeological finds in history. An amateur archaeologist visiting Peking says it might be the most important and valuable of all the recent discoveries made in China.

Archaeologists and peasants already have unearthed 500 figures of warriors arrayed in rows and phalanxes and carrying real bows and arrows or holding such weapons as swords, spears, and crossbows.

"The swords in particular," Hsinhua reports, "remain stainless and shiny." With their helmets and their armor the warriors are almost six feet tall. In the military formations with them are chariots, each pulled by four horses.

Hsinhua, which regularly has underplayed the first news of archaeological discoveries, declares that "in size, number, and quality, these works of art are rare among the archaeological finds in any part of the world."

The news report estimates that the three-acre pit discovered in Linting County of Shensi Province contains 6,000 warrior figures. The site, near the city of Sian, was found by communists peasants who were digging wells to find water.

The Chinese report of the find is enthusiastic and aims of poetic, "The life-size warriors and horses are accurately presented, well-proportioned, and finely carved in details. Varying in their looks and hair styles, all the warriors assume a vigorous stance."

"The horses are holding their heads high and neighing, their ears perked slightly

forward and two tufts of mane on the forehead curving upward. Both men and horses impart a strong sense of being vividly fleshed out."

The excavators have so far unearthed almost 10,000 relics that, in addition to the pottery army, include iron farm tools, objects made of gold, jade, and bone as well as linen and silk fabrics, leather, and "wooden vehicles."

Although the Hsinhua report does not explicitly state the condition of the pottery figures, every indication in the report leads to the conclusion that, if they are not completely intact, they are in good condition.

The report describes five passageways leading down to what was once an underground structure paved with bricks. The beams supporting the roof of the structure were burned down, probably soon after it was built and the pottery army installed. The figures probably were constructed at the behest of Chin Shih Huang, the founding emperor of the Chin dynasty, who reigned from 221 B.C. to 207 B.C. The tomb of the Chin emperor is located nearby to the west of the newly discovered pit.

Part of the obvious enthusiasm the Chinese are displaying about the discovery may lie in the fact that the first Chin emperor is currently and officially viewed in China as a great historical figure who unified and modernized China, transforming it from a slave society to a feudal society.

"This battle array of brave warriors and mettlesome horses," the anonymous Hsinhua writer declares, "recalls the sublime scene of Chin Shih Huang fighting across the country to wipe out the forces of slave owners and unify China as a whole."

In correct ideological terms the report also gives credit to the great working class of 2,000 years ago. "The sculptural art embodied in these warrior and horse figurines shows the great wisdom and superb skill of the working people of the Chin dynasty."

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Seoul

Every morning more than 100 overtime employees line up in silent protest in front of the main offices of South Korea's largest and most respected newspaper, the Dong-A Ilbo. In recent weeks, their vigil has been one of the few open signs of protest against the authoritarian policies of President Park Chung Hee.

Mr. Kim denied that the dismissals had been instigated by the government. But by the time the publisher was through, 132 reporters, radio announcers, broadcast producers, and magazine-section employees had been fired or suspended. Among them were some of the most active members of the campaign for press freedom.

The campaign was in keeping with the Dong-A Ilbo's tradition. The newspaper had been a leading voice in Korea's national independence movement against the Japanese, who suspended the paper four times and finally shut it down completely in 1940.

In December, 1974, the Park government retaliated against the Dong-A Ilbo's reporting by forcing major advertisers to withdraw their patronage from the newspaper and from Dong-A Radio, a subsidiary of the paper. By mid-January of this year the newspaper had lost more than 70 percent of its advertising income.

Now, each day between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m., overtime employees assemble in front of the newspaper building for their silent protest. They distribute their own one-page mimeographed news sheet and attempt to keep in touch with international press organizations. Recently they organized a bazaar at which they sold some of their personal possessions, including art objects, to ease the financial strain they are under.

great deal for the morale of the Dong-A Ilbo's staff.

How Park hounded paper S. Korean president wages bitter campaign against Dong-A Ilbo

Miss Saikowski has just completed a 24-day tour of China with a delegation of American newspaper editors.

By Charlotte Saikowski
Chief editorial writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Soochow, China

At a prosperous commune not far from this picturesque Chinese provincial town, the deputy manager got right down to business. Without so much as an accolade to Chairman Mao Tse-tung or the leadership of the Communist Party, he plunged into a brisk and frank description of the commune's operations.

This rugged farmer was a dedicated Marxist and party secretary but obviously did not think it necessary to spout the usual political rhetoric to visiting foreigners.

For a group of 18 American journalists touring the People's Republic of China it was a refreshing experience. Normally, wherever one travels the senses are bombarded by the sights and sounds of Maoist exhortation and exultation.

Over the past 26 years China has been convulsed by periodic campaigns. The Great Leap Forward. The Cultural Revolution. The campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Now the country is mobilized to study the "theories of the dictatorship of the proletariat" — presumably to keep bourgeois ideas from infecting the system. The country's leading newspaper, the People's Daily, carries lengthy texts from Marx or Lenin daily, and at the Taching oil field one is awakened at 6 a.m. by the sounds of a loudspeaker intoning the words of Chairman Mao.

But the campaign seems unfocused and vague. Western experts think the moderate Chinese leadership in Peking today seeks to damp things down and avoid further ideological upheavals.

Judging from past accounts, the propaganda is less strident these days. Mao buttons seldom are worn on tunics. Many slogans on city walls have been painted over. And, while Chairman Mao genuinely is revered as a great national leader, the personality cult seems less shrill than in Stalin's time in the Soviet Union.

One reacts to Maoist China with ambivalent feelings. The bold effort to remodel attitudes — to make the Chinese self-reliant, dedicated, selfless, socially minded — has had obvious economic successes.

Despite the authoritarianism, the Chinese are permitted some participation in the system. To be sure, control and decisionmaking rests in Peking. But in the factories and communes there is discussion about how to do things, how to meet state plans, and, of course, how to reform those with "erroneous" ideas. This is hardly democracy in the Western sense but it does give people a sense of involvement.

For the American visitor, however, the constraints on thought, the absence of political freedom, the monotony and sterility of the culture, and the pervasive propaganda — in everything from newspapers to children's songs — is disconcerting.

Perhaps the most shattering experience I had was a visit to Peking University, where the shabby, unattended buildings are a mute reminder of the chaos still surrounding education. There Western-trained university officials, speaking in Marxist jargon, described how many professors had to be remodeled during the Cultural Revolution and how the Soviet "bourgeois line" had frustrated the development of computers.

One professor, who had lectured at Yale in the early 1940s, related how he and his students had been criticized and sent to "May 7 schools," where intellectuals and white-collar workers periodically put in a stint of labor on the farm. "It was a thrilling experience," he commented in perfect English. "Before I never knew how rice was grown. It was marvelous."

It is hard to know to what extent the Chinese at large are true communist believers or to what extent they conform because of peer pressures. There is much of the latter. Anyone who departs from the norm sticks out conspicuously and, like the worker at a Shanghai factory who played ping-pong during work hours, is brought back in line through the persuasions of his colleagues.

The atmosphere generally seems less authoritarian than in the Soviet Union. One is not conscious of the presence of internal security forces (perhaps the massive organization of society, right down to neighborhood committees, makes them superfluous). Also, there are small signs that people can buck the system in minor ways without fearing the heavy hand of authority.

Peasants, contrary to regulation, sell their privately grown produce on city street corners, within sight of policemen. One day we noticed a dozen or so bikes parked under a sign reading "Parking Forbidden Here." And the millions of bicycles on city streets do not stay within the prescribed lanes.

If there are tensions in the society, these are not readily visible. Officials exude optimism and praise for the system, as do the few Chinese one meets. Even visiting Chinese-Americans say their relatives will not openly criticize the regime, although they detect dissatisfaction beneath the surface. The young people, for instance, resist being sent into the countryside. Parents, too, are resentful that selection for a higher education depends on class origin and only the sons and daughters of peasants and workers get the best chance for advancement.

Since 1949 China has been propelled forward by revolutionary fervor. For a generation that remembers the old way of life, the endlessly repeated slogans still have meaning. But a crucial question today is whether the leadership can keep the young people focused on revolutionary goals without giving them interesting things to do, challenging their intellects, and offering a livelier fare of cultural and social activity than they now have.

—Charlotte Saikowski, Chief editorial writer of The Christian Science Monitor

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CHARLOTTE SAIKOWSKI, CHIEF EDITOR

Latin America

Peron sacks minister and clings to waning power

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Argentine President María Estela Martínez de Perón has apparently weathered the political and economic storm that threatened to bring down her government.

But she emerges from the three-week crisis with much-reduced power.

In quick succession, she has knuckled under to labor demands that negotiated wage settlements of well over 100 percent be allowed to stand and has acquiesced to the removal of Social Welfare Minister José López Rega from her Cabinet.

Moreover, the country's powerful labor unions and the nation's military establishment have come to terms on a viable alternative to Mrs. Perón's rule if the occasion warrants.

They support last week's selection of Sen. Italo Luder as president of the Senate — a move strongly opposed by Mrs. Perón and one that makes Senator Luder first in line of succession to the presidency.

Mrs. Perón had asked the Senate to wait until she could submit a draft law on succession that would have Congress elect a successor.

All these moves have cut heavily into Mrs. Perón's room for maneuver and Buenos Aires observers say there is increasing likelihood that she will eventually step down.

Mr. López Rega's removal from the Cabinet does not cut his ties with Mrs. Perón, for some of his key supporters remain in the Cabinet. But he no longer will be in a position to openly influence Mrs. Perón's decisions. One of labor's major complaints about her government has to do with Mr. López Rega's influence.

Something of a mystery man, he is a former police corporal who is a devoted astrologer,

predicating many of his actions on visions and the advice of fellow soothsayers.

Widely and often unkindly called "El Brujo" (The Sorcerer), Mr. López Rega became a confidant of Mrs. Perón's late husband, Juan Domingo Perón, during his long exile in Spain before returning to Argentina in 1972.

After Mr. Perón became president, Mr. López Rega assumed the social-welfare ministry — one of the most important for it controls huge welfare, lottery, and state-organized betting funds — and was named private secretary to Mrs. Perón upon Mr. Perón's passing July 1, 1974. He also became cabinet coordinator — a post roughly equivalent to that of prime minister.

There are reports that he is deeply involved with the right-wing terrorist group, the Alianza Anticomunista Argentina, and it is widely thought that he has huge dollar holdings outside Argentina awaiting the day when he may be forced into exile.

Although it was his opposition to the negotiated wage increases that precipitated the governmental crisis, labor and the military have long been wary of Mr. López Rega who appeared to be the power behind Mrs. Perón.

The reduction of Mrs. Perón's power is not an anti-Peronist move. Indeed, much of labor regards itself as Peronist; while there are elements in the military that go along with Peronist views on social welfare and the like that were originally advanced in the late 1940s by Juan Domingo Perón, Mrs. Perón's late husband.

Senator Luder, who now becomes next in line for the presidency, is a moderate Peronist. A former law professor, he received 80 Senate votes while three minor candidates shared four votes.



President Perón: resignation increasingly likely

From page 1

★ Portugal: deepening crisis

percent of the votes. The Communists and extreme-left splinter groups captured only 18 percent.

All indications point to what is left of the current coalition cabinet being replaced by Army officers and what the military's Revolutionary Council calls "nonpartisan" technocrats.

The Communist Party and its associates in the Portuguese Democratic Movement will probably officially lose their seats in this shuffle, but not their influence. For, if the past is any guide, most of the nonpartisan technocrats will be either Marxists or Communists who will have resigned from their parties shortly before receiving their appointments.

How long such a governmental configuration will last under the leadership of Prime Minister Vasco Gonçalves — considered the Communists' best friend in the military movement — is problematical. Non-Communist politicians give it only weeks or two months at best.

They foresee the possibility of General Gonçalves being replaced by the military's more militant "third-world" faction.

This faction, which has consistently adopted military-flavored Marxist policies to the left of the traditional Communists, is led by military security chief Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho. The proposed people's mass movement that provoked the current crisis is his idea.

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It envisions the setting up of neighborhood and workers' committees to be linked directly to the military and intended gradually to replace the existing parties. The end result would be a national "People's Assembly" answerable only to the Revolutionary Council, which would retain overall sovereign power.

The Socialists' answer to the plan comes in the words of one of their leaders at a huge rally called to support the party's stance.

"The truce between the people and the military has been broken by (Communist and extreme-left) minority groups," he said to 15,000 cheering sympathizers. These then proceeded to chant "The people are not with the Armed Forces Movement." This was the first show of public antagonism toward the military since they took power in a coup 15 months ago.

Another opposition force that the military now must reckon with is the Roman Catholic Church. Church leaders managed to stage an anti-military protest demonstration recently with 10,000 supporters despite Communist threats to prevent it. The last words in a stirring speech by the Bishop, who led the demonstration, were: "Awake, awake, awake!"

Mr. Fahmy was quoted as saying Egypt expected the Security Council to vote economic sanctions against Israel for failing to apply UN resolutions on a Middle East settlement.

Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization — not Egypt — sponsored the move to



Angola's nationalist leaders: Neto (MPLA), Roberto (FNLA), and Savimbi (UNITA)

Camerapix

From page 1

★ Angola: fighting erupts

• The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) led by Holden Roberto of the Bakongo tribe, which lives astride the frontier between Angola and Zaire. Mr. Roberto has always had the backing of President Mobutu of Zaire, and the FNLA used Zaire as a sanctuary during the guerrilla war against Portuguese colonial rule in Angola.

• The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) led by Jonas Savimbi. UNITA did not emerge as a nationalist movement with a substantial following until the 1960s. It is the least armed of the three and has sought to play a neutral or conciliatory role between the other two. Fighting, if any, has been confined to brutal clashes between MPLA and FNLA.

Mr. Savimbi has played a key role in the three hatchet-burying exercises — under the benign sponsorship of Kenya's President Kenyatta — that at (the time) seemed to open the way to reconciliation and cooperation among all Angolan nationalists in the months leading up to independence promised by the Portuguese on Nov. 11. The hopes raised on each of these occasions has been dashed.

Supposedly there are to be elections in October, for which an electoral law was to be promulgated. Many observers believe that so many Angolans are disenchanted by the MPLA-FNLA feuding that in free elections without threat of violence Mr. Savimbi's UNITA would come out on top. But with all the guns in MPLA and FNLA hands, events could be forced otherwise.

If the Portuguese authorities — reluctant to intervene and impatient to unload Angola — cannot restore order, the grim prospect of all-out civil war between Africans will loom larger. The question then would be: How could the Portuguese armed forces and the tens of thousands of Portuguese civilians in the territory extricate themselves?

Haiti: specter of starvation

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Even in the best of times, the people of northern Haiti live a precarious existence.

And this year, following six months of drought, the situation is worse than ever.

All of Haiti north of the Artibonite Valley is experiencing the worst drought in a generation. No rain has fallen on the northern half of this impoverished Caribbean country since January.

The situation is most severe in the rolling hill country of northwestern Haiti where the drought and the hot tropical sun have combined virtually to end all expectation that any crops will grow this year.

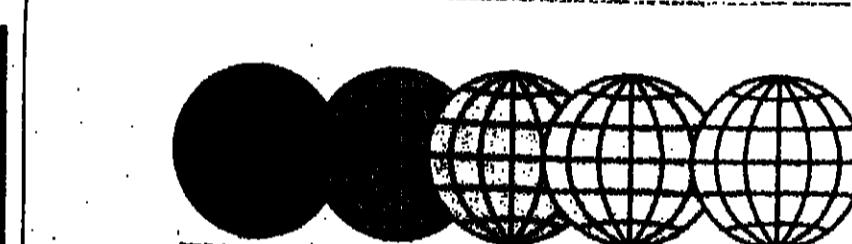
The population of this area of Haiti, some 750,000, is one edge of starvation. United States Ambassador Heyward Hamm, who recently made a tour of the region, called the situation "serious" and promised United States aid.

Dr. Victor Larouche of the Haitian Red Cross said the drought had brought on a "precarious balance between chronic hunger and starvation." He expressed doubt that starvation could be averted even with large amounts of food imports.

United States aid includes 600 tons of grain already committed, with another 600 tons en route.

Other nations, including Taiwan and Holland, have sent a variety of assistance. Taiwan shipped three tons of rice, while Holland sent 100 tons of onions and flour.

As important as these shipments are, however, there is concern that they are little more than stopgap measures. Without rain, the nation simply cannot produce any of the food staples and the residents of the northwest, who live on a marginal existence at best, are faced with an extremely difficult situation.



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Door prizes
for members

in the Associated Press
Raleigh, North Carolina

A committee chairman in the North Carolina Senate has found a way to get near perfect attendance at his committee meetings. He awards door prizes.

Prime Minister Habib Chatti said here the objective might simply be to prevent Israel from speaking in the UN General Assembly — a ban successfully applied already to South Africa — in order to bypass any U.S. veto in the Security Council.

Francis Ober reports from Tel Aviv. The prevailing Israeli view is that Cairo's decision on the UN resolution giving the West Bank more autonomy is designed to prevent further concessions from Israel in any new interim agreement.

Prime Minister Rabin's response was restrained. He told Parliament Wednesday: "Israel keeps its commitments under the disengagement accord on a mutual basis. If Egypt is interested not to harm the agreement, it must also honor the existence and authority of the UN forces. That is an integral part of the (disengagement) agreement."

Sen. Dallas Alford says attendance at his education committee meeting was so poor earlier this year that several sessions were canceled for lack of a quorum.

So with his own funds, Mr. Alford started buying prizes such as clocks, dictionaries and power mugs.

At the beginning of each meeting, Mr. Alford draws the name of a committee member from a hat. If the member is present, he wins the prize.

A public opinion poll released July 18 already had suggested that the hawks have a wider following in the country than their representation in Prime Minister Rabin's coalition government reflects. Conducted by telephone by the Hebrew University's Institute for Applied Social Research, the poll and a majority of Israel's questioned (55

percent) think another Sinai accord would not lead to real peace with Egypt, while only 37 percent believe it would.

Further, fully 70 percent of those polled showed some degree of approval of the cautious way Mr. Rabin is conducting the talks with Egypt.

The most extreme hawk in Mr. Rabin's immediate entourage, Gen. Ariel Sharon — who next week will assume the formal position of "general adviser" to the Prime Minister — has joined the campaign opposing a pullback.

Quoting "friends of Sharon," one paper said the general believes "the abandonment of the Sinai passes and the oilfields would create a serious danger to Israel," and that Israel should hold on to the present lines "even if it precipitates a confrontation" with Washington.

From page 1

★ What next after Apollo-Soyuz?

One possibility for future cooperation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union is a docking between a Soyuz space station and a U.S. shuttle. This may pave the way for a Soviet space station, resupplied by the U.S. shuttle with its large payload capacity of up to 66,000 pounds. It is unlikely that shuttle launches will have the same glamour as Apollo. Their purpose is to make orbital flight commonplace.

Donald E. "Deke" Slayton, head of the astronaut office and one of the Apollo-Soyuz crew, feels that the drama will not return to space exploration until a manned crew blasts off for Mars. He predicts that this will happen within his lifetime.

Such a mission would be so costly that, if it happens at all, it probably will be a cooperative venture. Such a possibility depends on a continuing and strengthening feeling of detente between the two nations.

Africa

Mozambique power lights South Africa

By Cornell W. Acheson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cabora Bassa, Mozambique
Mozambique's giant Cabora Bassa hydroelectric project on the Zambezi River, which will have almost twice the potential of Egypt's Aswan Dam, has carried out successful tests in transmitting power to South Africa.

The tests were started just before Mozambique celebrated its independence on June 25 after nearly 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule.

The dam project, when completed, will have enormous significance for the new country's economy. It will supply power to develop its mining resources, and hoped-for industries, and also irrigation for much-needed crops.

Ironically it was the colonial rulers who contracted for the building of the dam in the midst of a colonial war. Now the men who led the guerrilla forces in that war and made the dam one of their targets are the country's new leaders and inheritors of the project with all that it promises.

South Africa financed \$290 million of Cabora Bassa and has contracted to consume for 20 years at least 80 percent of its output.

Mozambique's President Samora Machel and Prime Minister Joaquim Chissano are expected to honor the contract despite their dislike of South Africa's racial policies.

Income to Mozambique in the first year could be \$12 million. In five years it could mount to \$84 million and keep on growing.

The dam project got under way five years ago. At the time ZAMCO, the international consortium awarded the contract (Americans bid too high and lost), said they were planning "for years of political worry, physical danger, and armed attacks on road and rail-supply routes."

As a result, both at river level and at Songo, of the company town built "overnight" on a barren plateau 900 feet above the worksite, 10,000 have lived and worked in a mountain redoubt.

The community was encircled by more than 30 miles of barbed-wire bordering a strip seeded with 85,000 land mines. A dispersed Portuguese army contingent was headquartered in the nearby town of Tete in a 400-year-old fort.

Supply trains and truck routes were blown up. Guards and drivers were killed. But more than 70,000 tons of electro-mechanical equipment were hauled up to the site, and the dam's defense perimeter itself was never breached.

Added to these tensions, Cabora Bassa has been one of the world's toughest dam-building jobs. This monumental engineering project has arisen in the jungle 200 crow-flight miles from the nearest seaport or production center; in wild country where population "density" averages seven persons a square mile (the lion population used to be higher) and where the thermometer hits 120 degrees.

In 1856 David Livingstone, portaging inland from the Indian Ocean, quaffed the Zambezi River at what he called "Kebrehessa," literally "the place where the water falls." It had, however, in dry season, two main levels, a roaring torrent shooting 50 miles of narrow, winding gorge at a depth of 70 feet.

A few years ago 4,000 men moved into the gorge. They excavated more than 4 million cubic yards of rock, and laid down nearly 10,000 tons of reinforcing steel.

Today a visitor may stand atop a wall 1,000 feet long at the crest, towering 50 stories above the river bottom. Behind the wall a lake spreads out to cover about 3,000 square miles of African veld.

Over the jagged mountains above, a parallel pair of 533-kV power lines, a mile apart, stagger 870 miles southward to Pretoria in South Africa's Transvaal Province, said to be the longest direct-current line in the world.

Initial cost estimate for the first of two stages was \$415 million. The bill so far is \$58 million, plus another \$14 million for nine years of preliminary research and survey. And Stage 1 is not finished yet.



Spanish legionaries in North Africa: vestiges of a colonial empire

TV programs draw sharp criticism

By Ronald Vickers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia
Detectives and doctors, cowboys and comedians — in the late 1950s and early 1960s U.S. television characters invaded Australian living rooms in a steady stream. They were interrupted only by the commercials, which by law had to be produced locally.

Now the American programs are being replaced by Australian-produced ones, and some viewers here do not think the new programs are an improvement. Complaints about salacious content of some of the local programs have increased markedly in the last two years.

"Some of the Australian drama series would never be allowed on the air in the United States or Britain," says the Rev. Fred Nile, director of the Australian branch of the

British Festival of Light. "Nudity and explicit sex are quite unsuitable for television. It's a family medium."

When Australian television was in its infancy, the number of hours of transmission was so low that the small local output of programs could and did occupy a substantial portion of screen time. As hours of transmission increased, however, more programs were needed to keep the screens filled, and these programs were sought overseas, mostly from the United States.

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board, a government agency, insisted that domestically produced material be used for an increasing number of hours each week, however, and gradually the board had its way in the matter.

Accordingly, three years after a commercial station began broadcasting it had to schedule programming that gave local

Australia

writers, actors, and producers plenty of work to do.

Originally the priority was for a certain number of hours devoted to Australian-made programs. Now the emphasis has shifted to the quality of those programs. Every commercial station (government-owned stations are exempt) must earn points equal to its hours of transmission, and points are awarded for Australian material only. Drama, ballet, poetry, in fact all the arts, earn a station 10 points. Variety shows, news programs, and documentaries are each worth five points. And there is a prescribed minimum number of hours each week for school and religious programming.

Still, many Australians are far from happy about the content and popularity of certain local productions. Says the Rev. Mr. Nile, "These local programs seem to be admiring immoral behavior."

Spanish Africa: not worth a war?

By Richard Mowrer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

Half-a-dozen flash points studded along the rim of northwest Africa threaten to detonate a steadily worsening situation.

The danger spots: Ceuta, Melilla, and Spanish Sahara. These are Spanish possessions contiguous to and coveted by Morocco. To these add three more names: Alhucemas, Velez de la Gomera, Islas Chafarinas. These are tiny islets off Morocco's Mediterranean shore which have been under the Spanish flag for 415 years, 411 years, and 127 years respectively.

"Western Sahara is not worth a war," the phrasian have announced, and they are preparing to leave. They are trying first to honor an undertaking made to the United Nations to let the territory's 60,000 inhabitants opt for independence. However, because Morocco has taken its case for annexation to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, Netherlands, plans to hold a referendum are stalled.

Meanwhile there have been border clashes, and Spain has warned the United Nations that if the situation gets out of hand, it will pull out.

Moroccan pressure has shifted to the Spanish enclave sites, Ceuta and Melilla, where there have been bombing incidents.

This would leave a power vacuum which Morocco and Mauritania would rush to fill. There are reports that the two adjacent countries have agreed to partition the phosphate-rich territory administrated by Spain since 1884. But Algeria, which also has a common frontier with Western Sahara, reportedly wants Western Sahara to become independent and opposes annexation by Morocco and Mauritania.

This conflict of interests could lead to violent confrontation. Spain has no intention of getting caught in the crossfire.

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Self-portrait by Abel de Pujol



Death of Admiral de Colligny by Joseph-Benoit Suvée



Wounded Culrassier by Gericault

When royal heads rolled and court 'frivolity' was condemned, canvasses turned sober, moralistic, heroic — four now on view in New York

Art of the French Revolution

The French Revolution lasted 10 convulsive years and its reverberations are still being felt. From 1789 to 1799 France witnessed the execution of a king and the birth of the First Republic followed by the rise and fall of Napoleon. From the ferment came an outpouring of paintings that chronicles a nation in search of its ideals. 150 of these paintings, assembled for a U.S. bicentennial exhibition, are on view in New York this summer.

By Diana Loecher
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York — The French Revolution of 1789-99 was one of the most important events in Western history. It seems appropriate that the current exhibition devoted to it at the Metropolitan Museum of Art — "French Painting 1774-1830: The Age of Revolution" — coincides with the United States' own bicentennial.

The art of the 56-year period, on which the exhibition focuses, is divided into three main periods: the reign of Louis XVI; the Terror during the revolution; Napoleon's empire; and the Bourbon restoration. — has received but superficial study in the past. The major

contribution of the exhibition, supplemented by a voluminous catalog, is that it subjects this dramatic period to unprecedented scrutiny and exposes an underlying complexity.

The show includes 92 artists, ranging from such famous painters as David, Ingres, Delacroix, and Gros to virtually unknown artists. Moreover, it presents the total spectrum of French painting within this period — the portraits, landscapes, and still lifes, as well as the most familiar "grand genre" or history paintings. The chronological arrangement of the exhibition enables the viewer to observe the evolution and interaction of various styles and themes.

'Moral themes' encouraged

The most unusual feature is that the exhibit is really about politics rather than art. The viewer is encouraged to relate the paintings to their historical context. The result is that the art, some of which is quite bad, becomes a cultural symbol, a key to national experience.

For example, the grand genre painting that dominates the age developed in response to the Enlightenment and in reaction against the frivolous court style. The King's salon painters and those at the French Academy in Rome were encouraged to elevate the moral tone of art by introducing heroic themes from antiquity. Paintings ensued such as David's "Death of Socrates," "Andromache Mourning Hector," and "Bellerophon" which are more political than aesthetic in intent.

During this long time, France lost faith respectively in the monarchy, the Revolution, and Napoleon, and succumbed to a bereavement of values which Gericault's "Wounded Culrassier" epitomizes. The fact that so many of the paintings depict

that paintings that dealt with Christian themes became about as popular as the "divine right of kings." Artists during the Revolution used myths and heroic tales to exalt common men rather than kings and searched desperately for a new creed.

They found at least a new god in Napoleon. In Ingres' portrait, one of the finest paintings in the show, Napoleon looks less like a human being than an exotic griffin. The allegorical paintings that deliriously suggest the paganism of a Wagnerian opera and the megalomania of Hitler. It was during the Napoleonic empire that the mythological paintings such as Gros's "Sappho at Leucadia," Regnault's "Judgement of Paris," and Ingres' "Jupiter and Thetis" become erotic, decadent, and tormented, prefiguring the Romantic obsession with personal suffering, and, with all the melodramatic eye-rolling and hand-wringing, inspiring occasional mirth.

Focus again shifted

Under Louis XVIII, the restored Bourbon King, Christian themes resurfaced with conciliatory images of the peasantry and the monarchy. But underlying these and the classical, mythological, and genre scenes, the concern with individual psychology and emotion is even more intense. It seems inevitable that, after the Revolution, artists began to look inward, for the 56 years this exhibition encompasses may well qualify as the most disillusioning in French history.

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suffering, mental anguish, is a reflection of the cultural crisis. Delacroix's magnificent painting, "Liberty Leading the People," is an affirmation of the future, a deliverance experience.

The show caused almost as much controversy as the exhibition itself. Conceived five years ago by Prof. James R. Cummings, director of the Detroit Institute, and by Prof. Robert Rosenblum of New York University, it was originally to consist of 100 paintings. It would have cost the Detroit \$100,000 and the Met, which agreed to share it, \$100,000 each. To Met director Thomas Hoving:

"But, carried away by scholarly fervor and enthusiasm, Mr. Cummings and Rosenblum, together with Pierre Rosenberg, curator of the painting department at the Louvre where the exhibition originated, drove the number up to 150. Convinced we could not afford that, had nearly quadrupled, Mr. Hoving insisted on cutting the show for budgetary reasons. He dropped off all the paintings from Russia, moreover."

The updated exhibition opened in Detroit with 150 paintings. It appears at the Met with 147. The cuts provoked aitable barrage of criticism against Mr. Hoving.

The deleted paintings are not negligible since the show's major goal is to demonstrate that art is a loss felt more acutely by the student of art historian than by the average museumgoer who is likely to find the show, even at Met size, somewhat overwhelming.



Napoleon I on his Imperial Throne by Ingres

sports

Wimbledon '75: extraordinary upsets and famous victories

By John Allan May
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
So now, after one of the most memorable Wimbledon championships of all time, the gates of the stadium are closed to the public. The crowds are gone. The clearing-up and the summing-up begin.

It has been a remarkable tournament for so many reasons:

Arthur Ashe, the first black player ever to win the Wimbledon men's singles title, out-thinking and then outperforming the confident Jimmy Connors.

Billie Jean King winning a record sixth women's title, completely overwhelming an Evonne Goolagong Cawley who for some reason could do nothing, absolutely nothing, right.

A surprise victory in the women's doubles by Japan's Kasaku Sawamoto and California-born Ann Kiyomura.

Virtually all the seeds scattered early in the winds of the men's doubles, which America's Vitas Gerulaitis and Sandy Mayer won after a tremendous tussle with the "unknowns" Colin Dowdeswell (Rhodesia) and Allen Stone (Australia).

Mary Riessen of America and Margaret Court of Australia beating the same Stone and Holland's Betty Stove to capture the mixed title.

And finally it was a Wimbledon memorable for record-breaking crowds — 338,507 in all — in real old-fashioned 1920s "anyone-for-tennis" weather, with the green grass of the famous center court turned by final day almost to the color of hay.

The size of the crowds gives cause for thought to all the tennis nations outside the United States and possibly Australia. There is a hunger for tennis almost everywhere, a potential for the game outside the U.S.A. that is nowhere else fulfilled. And how can it ever be fulfilled while there are so few great tournaments being played and so few fine stars glittering on the local scene?

That's the big question.

Pru Cup: biggest thing to hit cricket for over a century

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The Prudential World Cup of cricket has proved to be the best thing to have hit the game since Farmer Trumper and his dog played (and beat) two gentlemen of Middlesex in Bisley Park, near Hampton Court, some 150 years ago:

(Farmer Trumper was allowed to bat for his dog, and scored one run in his behalf. But the dog did his own fielding, making it very difficult for the two gentlemen of Middlesex to score at all.)

The competition shows again the wondrous versatility of cricket. It is a game that can be played between two players, three, four, 11, 22, or even 33. It can be played over half a day, one day, two days, three days, four days, five days, six days, seven days, eight days, nine days, 10 days, 11 days, 12 days, 13 days, 14 days, 15 days.

Who among those present will ever forget Alvin Kallicharran's sudden onslaught on the great Australian fast bowler Dennis Lillee when the fifth and sixtieth year limited over cricket has made its mark. The Prudential Cup, perhaps "marks" its groove. But the question is, where do we go from here?

For it may well be the case that the game is altogether too much money or limited over cricket.

Not merely do many professional cricketers get virtually no rest — for they may play seven days a week during many weeks and when the summer ends here they fly south to some new summer — but the one-day game does limit not only the overs that are bowled but the type of cricket that is played.

Except during bad summers in Britain, when we get wet and sticky wickets, spin bowling could become an art of the past.



Jubilant victors: Arthur Ashe and Billie Jean King

But the story of Wimbledon 1975 is not one of ponderous problems but rather of extraordinary upsets and famous victories against the odds.

A moment before the men's singles final began one of Britain's most famous tennis coaches and commentators Dan Maskell declared that it could very well be a three-set match. Jim Connors, he explained, has given the game an entirely new dimension and has set entirely new standards.

And up to this point in the whole two weeks Connors had not lost a set, nor looked like losing one. Surely he must win.

But Ashe came out on court and took the first two sets 6-1, 6-1, just as if Connors was a second-rater.

It was a stunning performance. Almost every stroke that Ashe hit in these first two sets was right. His low forehand volleys, usually his weakest strokes, were "hang-on," accurate, powerful, devastating. His positioning on court could not be faulted. His services were strong, varied and accurate.

But Connors' lightning-fast returns, usually just inches inside the court, now were either several feet outside or very, very short. His lots were all over the place.

However, Connors is a great tennis player, perhaps one of the greatest of all. He clawed back to win the third set. He broke Ashe's service early in the fourth set and was soon 3-0 up. He lost the next game. But why should he worry? Serving the fifth game he was within a point of leading 4-1 and turning the tables on his opponent.

But Ashe won that next point from him with another superb forehand volley. Then Ashe won the game. Both players held to 4-4, but in the ninth game Arthur broke the defending champion's serve again with three superlative lobes all over the place.

He noted that Raul Ramirez had Connors flustered early on in his quarter-final match,

making him move around by slowing the pace and varying the angles. "But after Ramirez got burned by three fierce returns he changed his game," Ashe later explained. "I decided I would stick to my game whatever was happening." In the semi-final Roscoe Tanner tried to over power Connors. It can't be done, Ashe realized.

But Ashe also realized that, although he

would try to slow the pace down and to vary his spin and his angles, he had at the very start of the match at all costs to go for quick

success.

Ashe now had only to win his own service to win Wimbledon. And this he did, with apparent ease. The crowd rose to him and Ashe replied with a clenched-fist salute.

Why did Ashe win so easily? Perhaps because he had prepared for this final as Connors had not.

They are words worth remembering.

Arthur watched every match that Connors

played here at Wimbledon, gradually building up for himself a strategy that could beat the ebullient champion.

The final of the women's singles was almost

a walk-over. Cawley never looked like getting into the game. But this fact should not detract from King's win. She played immaculate tennis and, rather as in Ashe's case, almost

every difficult shot she tried came off. The

balls that might have been inches out were

always inches in and those that hit the net

bounced forward instead of dropping back. In

every ball game, when it is going for you, goes all the way.

The crowd cheered King to the echo. And

they cheered with affectionate sympathy for

Evonne too.

It was all stirring, stunning, surprising,

tremendous. But perhaps Evonne should have

the last memorable words this memorable

Wimbledon. Asked if she was upset at her

loss, she replied: "Disappointed but not

upset, I don't get upset over tennis matches."

That's the big question.

Eurocurrency: big comeback

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels

The Eurocurrency market, one of the financial wonders of the world, has revived strongly after a weak spell last year.

Growth of the market slowed last year after the collapse of a West German bank, Bankhaus Herstatt. Banks operating in the market became more cautious in lending Euromonies to one another.

Now this huge capital market — composed of deposits of U.S. dollars, West German marks, Swiss and French francs, etc., in commercial bank accounts outside their national homes, especially London — is growing rapidly once more, fed by petrodollars.

The Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, last month estimated the net size of the market at the end of March as around \$185 billion in eight reporting European countries. These are Belgium-Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and, most important of all, Britain.

The promise is not unconditional. If a bank has gotten into trouble through misbehavior — say by speculating on the foreign-exchange markets — the responsible central bank might insist on a change in the commercial bank's management.

Despite their reservations over the Eurocurrency market, most central bankers regard it as useful. It is a major source of capital for their own firms, and, indeed, their own governments. In the first half of 1974 at the height of concern over international payments problems created by the quadrupling of petroleum prices, governments took up \$16.5 billion in credit lines on the Eurocurrency market. Britain, France, and Italy took more than half of this sum. In addition, Japanese commercial banks, encouraged by their government, borrowed \$9.4 billion abroad, two-thirds in the Eurocurrency market.

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By William Mares

Tribesman drinks from desert pool in rapidly industrializing Saudi Arabia

Saudis after West's know-how

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Saudi Arabia has embarked on an ambitious plan to obtain a Western capital commitment, as well as Western technical know-how, in developing and diversifying its rich petroleum-based economy.

Dr. Abdul Hady Taher, a key Saudi Arabian oil official, said in an interview here recently that he had reached a basic understanding with major Western companies on four projects that will each cost up to \$1 billion by 1980, and that talks on two other similar-sized projects were close to agreement.

Each of the projects involves setting up a joint company between Petromin, Saudi Arabia's national petroleum and minerals company, and Western partners. The formula agreed to is that 30 percent of the required investment will be in equity, and 70 percent in loans.

Petromin will put up half the equity and the Saudi Arabian Government will supply half the required loans. Dr. Taher is governor of Petromin and recently spent two weeks in London negotiating with Western companies.

The rest of the loans will come, Dr. Taher hopes, partly from Saudi sources and partly from Western banks. The exact proportions are still under negotiation, but it appears the Saudis will put up additionally at least the equivalent of their equity investment.

Why should Saudi Arabia, a country with an estimated annual oil income ranging from \$20 billion to \$25 billion, seek even a portion of the investment it requires from Western bank loans?

"It is not just the money," Dr. Taher says. "A loan brings to bear a banker's judgment on the viability and profitability of a project."

The four projects basically agreed on and two nearly agreed on are as follows:

• An oil refinery with a capacity of 250,000 barrels per day, a joint project with Royal Dutch Shell located in the northern province of Qatif. It will be built at Jubail, a new petrochemical plant, also at Jubail, using feedstock from the refinery and from the oil fields and producing ethylene glycol, styrene, benzene, and polyvinylchloride.

• Another petrochemical plant, also at Jubail, to be built as a joint venture with Dow Chemical.

• A steel mill using the direct-reduction process, to be built at Jubail and to be named Petromar. This is a joint project with a Western consortium headed by Marconi and including Gilmore Steel (of Oregon), Armito, Nippon Steel, and Estel (a German-Dutch firm).

The direct-reduction process uses natural gas and does away with the blast furnace.

Armito and Gilmore Steel have different but highly original technology in this field. So far it has been applied only to relatively small steel mills, never to one of the scale to be attempted in Saudi Arabia.

The fifth and sixth projects, both on the

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	DOLLARS
Argentine peso	.040
Australian dollar	1.322
Austrian schilling	.058
Belgian franc	.027
Brazilian cruzeiro	.123
British pound	2.191
Canadian dollar	.972
Colombian peso	.034
Danish krone	.177
French franc	.239
Dutch guilder	.394
Hong Kong dollar	.205
Israeli pound	.175
Japanese yen	.001
Mexican peso	.003
Norwegian krone	.195
Portuguese escudo	.039
South African rand	1.405
Spanish peseta	.017
Swedish krone	.245
Swiss franc	.387
Venezuelan bolivar	.234
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much that the wicket helped his bowling, as his bowling helped the wicket. He used that difficult track better than any of the established bowlers.

This first World Cup was of course greatly aided by the weather. We have had many very beautiful days. But would this competition have been any the less interesting if we had bad weather, wet wickets, and slow outfield? One doubts it.

In the final Clive Lloyd made a captain's century, aided by the gray-haired elder statesman of West Indian cricket, former captain Rohan Kanhai — a man of wonderful fitness and temperament.

Australia, besides their well-expedited stars, suddenly produced a force that few in Britain had ever previously heard of. This was Gary Gilmour, left-handed and fast-medium. In pace, Gilmour destroyed England's batting on a tricky Headingley pitch, but it was not so

winner for cricket will have to become a regular feature of the cricketing calendar.

All the same, it does leave the authorities, particularly in Britain, with some ticklish questions to answer about county cricket.

It would be a shame to lose it. But unless the fixtures are trimmed, and unless the counts get more than a handful of spectators at the games in mid-week, county cricket might well simply fade away.

Cricket as a whole, however, — cricket, lovely cricket as the calypso says — will have benefited enormously through the full realization of Keogh Assurance Company's World Cup.

education/science

Let's harness a tornado

By Robert C. Cowen
"Why not cloud power?" asks meteorologist W. George N. Slinn as he drives through downpours released by clouds that naturally dissipate hundreds of thousands of megawatts of power.

"Why not harness a tornado?" asks Louis M. Michaud as he watches a small funnel cloud form in a backyard test of his theory for generating a controlled tornadolike vortex.

Such are the seemingly far-out notions that a few meteorologists contemplate as they try to find ways, other than windmills, to tap the enormous energy which the sun feeds into our atmosphere.

Dr. Slinn, who works for Battelle-Pacific Northwest Laboratories, is talking about cumulus clouds formed by convection when warm air rises.

Discussing them last winter in the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society (AMS), Dr. Slinn pointed out that man-made energy dissipation is approaching that of clouds. This would be especially true of projected nuclear parks in which several power plants would cluster.

Research notebook

"If nuclear parks are contemplated and if their waste heat could stimulate CB [cumuli], then why not stimulate CB's in locations where their consequences would be most beneficial?" he asks.

Perhaps such a facility should be on a mountain plateau at the head of a valley, where convection stimulated by the waste heat would draw up moist air from below. This would tap the energy stored in that air when the sun evaporated the moisture into it. Extra rainfall thus produced could be used for irrigation, for cooling water, or for hydro-power.

Writing in the current AMS Bulletin, Canadian meteorologist Michaud explains how he would tap atmospheric energy more directly, by heating air inside a ring of deflector plates. As heated air rose, the deflectors would impart a twist to air flowing in to replace it. Once started under favorable conditions, such a vortex should be self-sustaining. Turbines in the incoming airstream could generate electricity.

Conditions would be favorable when vertical temperature and moisture distributions were such as to encourage natural convection once it starts. Such "instability" is an energy source charged up by solar heating, on which thunderstorms and tornadoes naturally draw. Dr. Michaud thinks his scheme could tap that source more readily than do natural storms. At some sites, such a generator might be able to run most of the time, he says.

Such schemes are highly speculative. Yet they are not impossible, nor so far removed from practicality as to be science fiction.

They are the kinds of dreams scientists dream when searching for new solutions to such pressing problems as the energy shortage. They are worth study. Even if they don't cut, they at least help break down limitations of old thought patterns in coping with shortages that now seem to threaten mankind.

This is a very animalistic view of thinking. It condemns all children to a state of "fallen man" until disciplined by adults to a state of grace. And the assumption follows that some children will remain "bad" all their lives, while others will become "good" through some sort of rigorous educational process.

A children's museum with a difference

By Ann Kenrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London This museum lives. The Bethnal Green Museum for children expects its young visitors to draw, paint, construct instruments, make noise, and ask questions.

Inogen Stewart, who is in charge of the educational side of the museum, says that between 3,000 and 4,000 children visit each week. She tries to get teachers to prepare their classes by choosing one subject to study.

They have a choice of toys, early games, doll and doll houses, costumes, model theaters, and puppets. Miss Stewart takes groups around herself and has worked out various games and question-and-answer books which double as guides and questionnaires.

While I was there a group of seven-year-olds came and their project was "toys." Miss Stewart split the group into three. The first group, all girls, wanted to see the dolls so she took them to see the oldest one in the collection, a wooden doll called Sophie who was made in 1750. She has leather arms and glass eyes.

Usually these dolls, known as wooden babies, were dressed like fashionable ladies of the day, she told them. She showed them next a fine example of a "portrait doll" with a wax face. This was a miniature of Queen Victoria dressed in her regal gown.

The boys were especially interested in the mechanical toys which present a social history in miniature. The models of horse-drawn vehicles such as drays and stage coaches give way to the 19th-century trains and motor cars.

A fine collection of fair toys was the center attraction. The merry-go-rounds and even a roller coaster are made of tin and brightly painted. There are also some colorful sets of painted wooden animals and Noah's ark.

The elaborate dolls houses interested the boys and girls alike. They teach much about the history of interior decoration and furniture design. A fine example of a Victorian mansion reminded the children of the "Upstairs, Downstairs" TV serial.

Miss Stewart feels that self-expression should come naturally out of the children's visit and the museum has a large room where they can draw, paint, and make toys and puppets as a follow-up activity.

A special feature of the museum is their Saturday workshops. About 200 children come every week. Two-thirds of these are led in a fine example of a "portrait doll" with a wax face. This was a miniature of Queen Victoria dressed in her regal gown.

During the school holidays, programs are arranged during the week, too. They include stories and the acting of traditional nursery rhymes. A very popular activity is entitled "Let's make a noise." The children make noise toys including whistles and clappers that would have been used by children hundred years ago.

Miss Stewart would like museum visitors to become a part of every child's life, not just a special outing now and then. The Bethnal Green Museum is certainly fostering such an ideal. Why not visit it next time you're in London? You will certainly enjoy it.

Bethnal Green Museum, Cambridge Heath Road, London, E.2. (a branch of Victoria and Albert Museum).

Open Mondays-Saturdays 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Sundays 2:30-6 p.m.

Comment

What makes a child 'good' or 'bad'?

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

"Children are not naturally good," asserts the opening statement in "Black Paper 1975" published in England by J. M. Dent & Sons and edited by C. B. Cox and Rhodes Boyson.

Following this startling opener is this argument: "They [meaning these not naturally good children] need firm, tactful discipline from parents and teachers with clear standards. Too much freedom for children breeds selfishness, vandalism, and personal unhappiness."

I certainly would not quarrel with the need for firm, tactful discipline from parents and teachers or with the statement that parents and teachers need clear standards. But the phrase "too much freedom" is qualitative and offers the reader no yardstick for what is too little or too much freedom, hence what follows is meaningless.

Generally, selfish parents "breed" selfish children whether they have been authoritarian or permissive in their discipline.

And I know of no studies that directly connect a degree of freedom with "vandalism" or "personal unhappiness." One thing is certain — selfishness, vandalism, and unhappiness are tragic conditions for adults as well as for children, and both parents and schools should do all they can to teach unselfishness, love for one's neighbor and his possessions, and a grand sense of joy.

But I have no trouble at all disagreeing strongly with the opening statement that "children are not naturally good."

If, of course, parents and the schools they support believe that children are inherently good, then they are right. If they believe that children are inherently bad, then they are wrong. All that is left is to decide what to do about it.

Parents and teachers, who have become "good" by some mysterious process since they were "not naturally good" as children, insist that they must direct the lives of children. They argue that it is they who know what is best for any given child, and generally parents and teachers with this basic belief about children believe also in competition. They follow the argument that it is the "fittest" who deserve to survive.

This is a very animalistic view of thinking. It condemns all children to a state of "fallen man" until disciplined by adults to a state of grace. And the assumption follows that some children will remain "bad" all their lives, while others will become "good" through some sort of rigorous educational process.

Teen-ager woos class of kids

By Michael Evans
Written for
The Christian Science
Monitor

I love children. This statement would not be surprising if it weren't for the fact that I am 15 years old. Yet it is because I love children that I got involved in a program called "Kid Lit."

Kid Lit involved a bunch of high school students crazy enough to risk their lives at the hands of a mob of energetic youngsters. Once a month we pack ourselves into an official school van and bound off to the various elementary schools in the district. Once there, we read to the children, play games with them, and generally have a good time.

Then a miracle happened. I accidentally bumped a vase of flowers off the desk, water spewed all over the front row. That did the trick. The kids burst into laughter and began running through the small lake forming between a small table covered with what looked like finger-paint depictions of lemons as seen through a microscope.

Distracting the game and a short reprieve with my mom, we perfected out reading and the kids loved it.

We played several more rounds, and before I knew it, our time was up. We said good-bye and moved on our next stop.

Disregarding the game and a short reprieve with my mom, we perfected out reading and the kids loved it.

That night, we had signed a partner; this time I was with Brenda. This was a great relief to me, as Brenda has an amazing talent keeping kids quiet. I think it's called the Walk-Quietly-But-Carry-A-Big-Stick method. It works.

About a week before we were scheduled to go, Brenda and I got together and planned our attack. Our only requirement was to read them a story... I promptly suggested something by Tolstoy, but Brenda had a storybook full of "interesting tales" geared to please the young audience. We chose "Charlie and the Orange."

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American theater gets boost

By Ward Morehouse III
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Two summers ago young actor Doug Simes landed a role at Stratford, Connecticut's American Shakespeare Festival — as a spear carrier with no lines.

This summer Mr. Simes is playing a colonial hero in a bicentennial play called "Ryan's Yorktown Tune" at the Tufts Arena Theater in Medford, Massachusetts. It's still not exactly a Laurence Olivier role, he says, but several cuts above carrying a spear.

Mr. Simes isn't the only actor whose fortunes have improved this year. American theater is looking up.

Broadway produced 50 shows during the season that just ended, more than any other since 1961-62.

The number of year-round resident theatrical companies has mushroomed. The number of nonprofit theaters belonging to the League of Resident Theaters (LORT), for instance, has gone from five in the early 1950s to more than 40. These include such prestigious companies as the Lincoln Theater in New York City to the Tyrone Guthrie theater in Minneapolis.

According to one leading theatrical office in New York City, a "new wave of black audiences" is enlarging box-office sales. Black audiences began flocking to Broadway with the opening of "Don't Bother Me, I Can't Cope" in April, 1972.

"We're getting more black families becoming members of our foundation," says Michael P. Prince, producer at the Goodspeed Opera House in East Haddam, Connecticut.

Over the years stock companies have been steadily expanding their seasons. In 1968, the Goodspeed played a nine-week engagement, but is playing for 23 weeks this year.

Companies, while the following three years saw the foundation give over \$4 million to nonprofit theater each year. "It's obvious that one reason foundation money has increased is because the number of theaters has gone up," said a spokesman for the Ford Foundation.

In Medford, Massachusetts, the state Council on the Arts and Humanities which in fiscal 1976 plans to provide financial aid to 109 organizations, helped sponsor "Ryan's Yorktown Tune."

The New York State Council on the Arts has plowed \$50,000 into a "theater for the people" in Flushing Meadows Park, Queens. Ground soon will be broken in Kansas City, Missouri, for the \$16.4 million Enid Jackson Kemper Center for the Performing Arts. The Missouri State Legislature has already voted \$8.7 million for the project.

Bernard B. Jacobs, executive director of the Nationwide 17-theater Shubert organization says the range of "theatergoers now includes a large percentage of blacks." Eventually, he said, it will include many of Spanish descent.

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The Gaudy, by J.J.M. Stewart. New York: W. Norton. \$8.95. London: Gallancz. £2.80.

By Robert Nye

J.J.M. Stewart is well known to readers of detective stories as Michael Innes. Under his own hat, he is an Oxford don — so I suppose we had better imagine the hat as a mortarboard. He certainly knows the life of an Oxford college inside out, and can create its involuted and peculiar atmosphere so that we feel we have participated in the scenes he describes.

These incidents come rather fast and thick, as though the author has suddenly realized that he ought to have something happen. They lack an essential element of credibility for that reason. However, this is not a serious fault in these incidents come rather fast and thick, as though the author has suddenly realized that he ought to have something happen. They lack an essential element of credibility for that reason. However, this is not a serious fault in

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travel

Aurá of history adds a glow to Ronda's beauty

By Klimms Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ronda, Spain
Ronda has "ambiente." That's what Spaniards regard as indispensable in a beauty spot. You can't quite define it, you must sense it. And we knew Ronda had ambiente the minute we arrived.

This ancient town, high up and clinging to the edge of the magnificent deep gorge of the Guadalevín, might well be called the crown of Andalusia's "white villages." They're all picturesquesque, certainly, but Ronda's height seems built on layers and layers of remembered history.

We found the hard decision any day was whether to stay on our Reina Victoria Hotel balcony and watch the sun transform the valley or to explore some more the narrow streets of the ancient quarter.

We came by train from Granada; it took four hours. We saw Don Quixote country, including windmills, and we gazed on olive groves patterning hillsides and farms profitably utilizing Andalusia's beautiful red soil.

Motorists could have come faster, except that they'd want to stop often to enjoy the scene. Ronda can be reached handily by train, bus, or car from Seville, Cordoba, or Algeciras, and it wouldn't be hard to get here from Madrid.

Stop should include such white village beauties as Arcos de la Frontera. And others too. But we're sold on Ronda. So were the peninsula's oldest people.

Founded by the Iberians, later occupied by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, it then became beloved of the Moors.

Then the Spaniards of Isabel's time made it Gothic. In our century, one of its great admirers was the German lyric poet Rainer Maria Rilke, who wintered here in 1912 and



described Ronda in a letter as an "incomparable phenomenon" — a city of "little palaces behind crags of pearly white."

Andalusiens, people who love cleanliness and keep their houses whitewashed, appreciate visitors like Rilke, and Ronda celebrates his visit here in many ways. For one, the Reina Victoria keeps his room as a museum and has a fine statue of the poet in the garden.

This hotel, with English beginnings by the way, offers a double room with breakfast, bath, and balcony for about \$18. Less expensive hotels, like the well-regarded Royal, look pleasant to us, and if they lacked the Reina Victoria's panoramic outlook, they were near the Alameda de Jose Antonio. That fine park has a splendid overview of the valley and the Serrania de Ronda mountain backdrop.

Bit by bit we understand "ambiente." Europeans find Andalusia spectacular, having never seen anything probably so vastly magnificent as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Gateway to Ronda high above the Costa del Sol

For us Americans who had, the valley's wonder was its ever-changing light, and this suffused Ronda also, making it special.

The Spanish Ministry of Information and Tourism puts out two especially nice pamphlets in English about this wonder. They are well worth getting free from Spanish National Tourist Office at Room 122 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017, or at similar offices in Europe. One is called "The Route of the White Villages" and the other "Costa del Sol de la Luz, Spain." The latter quite right footnotes on its cover, "Spain: A Land Within Your Reach."

Thanks to current prosperity, people live comfortably among such monuments. Travellers who knew Andalusia ten years or more

ago can't fail to be impressed by the grinding poverty has faded out.

The little city is divided in two parts by a gorge which the "New Bridge" crosses. This bridge was completed in 1793, after almost 40 years of work, and leads to the old section where there's also to be found, besides Moorish traces, an old archway leading to a bridge the Romans built.

Bit by bit we understand "ambiente."

Europeans find Andalusia spectacular, having never seen anything probably so vastly magnificent as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

The tranquillity of Finland

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Hameenlinna, Finland
This is the ideal place to shake off "jet lag," after the overnight, transatlantic flight to Helsinki. For here one can relax in tranquil surroundings such as the modern Aulanko Hotel on the shores of sprawling Lake Vanajavesi, adjacent to the serene, forested Aulanko Preserve.

More and more Americans, seeking refreshment and reinvigoration from the rigors of touring, are discovering this solitary retreat, located about one hour and 20 minutes by fast train from Helsinki.

The train carries first- and second-class coaches and a refreshment car. From comfortable seats in the passenger cars, watch through broad "picture windows," the passing Finnish landscape — tidy homes flanked by flower beds, large land areas being prepared for building, and those working in their yards or walking along paths in the surrounding forests from Helsinki to the north.

It is a short distance from the station to the Aulanko Tourist Center, a complete vacation resort offering about every recreational activity the most demanding visitor could desire.

One of the first things a guest is invited to do upon arrival here is to take a sauna. A Finnish tradition for centuries, it is fast belts accepted by visitors from other countries as a truly relaxing way to start a day.

Once you've had the sauna you can choose between a wide variety of activities: golf, horseback riding, tennis, swimming, boating, fishing, water skiing, and a cruise on the lake.

For the hiker and nature lover, there are miles of trails leading through a forest of stately birch, willow, and evergreen trees with wild flowers making bright spots of color on the leafy forest floor. As in any national park or preserve, hikers are asked not to pick the flowers.

After my early-morning sauna and hearty

Sights, pasta

Brescia: worth stopping for

By Klimms Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Brescia, Italy
One of Italy's wonders is the way it's easy, and profitable to change travel plans. Consider, for instance, the way we discovered Brescia.

We were going north from Mantua and got a late start. Our goal was France, but we needed to stop somewhere. We knew Brescia is a major North Italian industrial city, so we surmised it would have good hotels.

The trail leading to the Swan Pool and to the viewing tower is plainly marked with a drawing of the lower placed at strategic spots along the route.

It is a short distance from the station to the Aulanko Tourist Center, a complete vacation resort offering about every recreational activity the most demanding visitor could desire.

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treasure. And not just either. The people, their way of life, their local history which partly account for their national political difficulties, all make for a rich scene, a bittersweet reminder of Brescia's past history.

It was fascinating. A guard admitted us to the old monastic building when we rang the bell.

We tipped him when we left — there was no admission charge — but we thought his courtesy would have been as gracious had we just said thank you.

As for food, there are

where in Italy that the food

pasta isn't excellent?

We haven't found the place.

Brescia restaurant seems

that this is, too, delicious.

form.

Change trains, stop for auto

repairs, switch bus lines —

and it's our experience that

any place in Italy yields

form.

What we didn't know —

and discovered upon arrival

at the station — is that the

start of the Via del Mese.

That's its name — Via del Mese. We didn't know about its Piazza della Loggia either. Both rate a star, in Michelin.

Opposite the station, we

found a well-run hotel where

a pleasant double room cost

about \$12. The desk manager spoke English and urged us

to explore his city.

We found the 13th-century

New Cathedral

and then much more exciting, the Romanesque Old Cathedral, which dates from the 11th century. A policeman in the plaza directed us to the Via del Mese.

This took us past the classic

cathedral of St. Norman.

After my early-morning sauna and hearty

South Orange, New Jersey, for his win from John Grefe, former U.S. co-champion.

This game follows. Rohde worked up a strong K-side attack, which involved a sacrifice and ended with the gain of the exchange, with an easily won ending.

Dr. Max Euwe, president of the International Chess Federation, offered a prize for the best game. The winner of this game, detailed below, was S. H. Lim of Singapore. He developed a slashing K-side attack, punctuated by sacrifices, all duly rewarded with success.

White: What happens after Black plays R-R8ch, and then PxP? (Won by Richter, Berlin, 1930.)

Queen's Gambit Declined

No. 6709. RxRP
No. 6710. 1 Q-KB5, KtxB; 2 QxRP
If 1...Kt-B6; 2 PxKt
If 1...Kt-K5; 2 Kt-K3

End-Game No. 2209. White wins: 1 RxP/R7,
KxR; 2 Kt-K6, Resigns; If 2.O-B2; 3 Kt-R6ch.

Black: 12 Places
White: 10 Places

White: 8 Places
Black: 6 Places

White: 8 Places

home

Since there never was a Mrs. Bridges, it was necessary to invent her

Recipes straight out of TV's 'Upstairs, Downstairs'

By Phyllis Hanes
Staff writer of

The Christian Science Monitor
If anyone watching television's "Upstairs, Downstairs" ever wondered what Mrs. Bridges was up to 12 hours a day belowstairs, they now may have proof of the pudding. One of the first cookbooks to give menus for the people upstairs as well as for those in the kitchen, Mrs. Bridges' Upstairs, Downstairs Cookery Book.

A collection of Victorian and Edwardian recipes, the book (Macmillan, £2.95, 90p paper) is also a glimpse into the age itself, with some of Mrs. Bridges' original and often caustic remarks.

"Chocolate cake," she writes, "must never be flavored with anything other than vanilla. Some cooks ruin good chocolate cake by adding grated orange peel, or rum flavoring, or even coffee!"

"From all my years in service I have learned that gentlemen and menservants alike share a preference for pies, cold cuts and pickles, when all is said and done," she says.

Of course there never was a Mrs. Bridges, but the book is written as if there were, with a foreword in which Mrs. Bridges tells of learning country dishes from her mother and of collecting recipes as under-cook for a Mrs. Harcourt, a fine cook in the French fashion.

Kate Bridges was born in Bristol, but her mother came from Sandy, in Bedfordshire, and there are many local recipes including references to cheeses from Cambridge, cakes from Bedfordshire, rook pie from Wiltshire, Sally Lumps and Bath buns from the West Country, Mrs. Bridges' home.

The book is divided into categories that made up the typical Edwardian menu of the day, and in turn each category is separated into the "upstairs" recipes and the "downstairs" recipes.

For example, while the gentry upstairs enjoyed Gigot Roti à la Richelieu, the folks in the kitchen were dining on Oxtail Braised with Parsnips.

The actual writing and editing was done by Adrian Bailey, food editor for the prestigious British magazines Queen and Harpers. Bailey also contributed all the English cooking material that appeared in the Time-Life cookbook series, and he is especially knowledgeable for the gastronomy of Great Britain's regional foods.

He writes in the cookbook, of the French influence on English cooking and tells of English chefs adding to their repertoire the



Puddings go to the table covered with jams and custards

new fashionable creations of Tournedos Rossini, Langtry, Melba, and Sarah Bernhardt. Not to be outdone, Mrs. Bridges added her own contribution in honor of her employer: Tournedos Bellamy.

A request from upstairs for something special sent Mrs. Bridges hustling to the stove to make Cotes de Veau Tallyrand — veal cutlets spread with chicken forcemeat, rolled in chopped truffles, and served with Sauce Perigueux.

But, as Mrs. Bridges said "... it is in the simple things that one's true skill and honest application are revealed." Although she does not say so, it is certain that similar tastes were shared both upstairs and downstairs, and that master and servant alike enjoyed Mrs. Bridges' Hot Pot, Steak and Kidney Pie, Pudding, Toad-in-the-Hole, Boiled Beef, and Carrots and the sweet, steamed puddings that went to the table covered in jam or custard.

After all, an abundance of rich food would

have contradicted Victorian observances of thrift and parsimony.

Both vinegar and ammonia were used as raising agents; mixed with bicarbonate of soda they produce carbon dioxide which makes the cake light. Neither vinegar nor the ammonia affect the taste of cake. This Vinegar Cake is a pleasant, light luncheon cake.

Vinegar Cake

8 ounces flour
8 ounces sugar
8 ounces butter
4 eggs
Grated peel of 1 lemon
2 tablespoons vinegar
1/2 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda
Nutmeg

Cream the butter and sugar then beat eggs by degrees. Sift flour with a pinch of nutmeg. Have the oven heated to 350 degrees F., also have ready a cake mold of diameter, lined with buttered, greased paper. Pour the vinegar into the batter, mix well, and pour quickly into the cake mold.

Level the top and place on the center shelf in the oven. Cover with a piece of greaseproof paper and leave for 1 hour, then remove and cool a further 30 minutes or until skewer comes away clean.

"Hudson's recipe" was the note written on Mrs. Bridges' recipe for scones. Hudson the butler at Eaton Place, and he was said so presumably he knew the recipe by heart. The scones were made with buttermilk, which plays an important part in the baking in Wales and Ireland, as well as in Scotland.

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and missions widely known in the West were unknown to many of these science writers.

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Indeed, there has been a loosening up. Cosmonauts Valeri N. Kubasov and Alexei A. Leonov have become as adept at handling press conferences as is veteran astronaut Deke Slayton. And Soviet authorities have released a precious-breaking amount of information.

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Residents cite numerous other reasons for their optimism:

"The Cape's deep-water canyons will be used to test the Trident nuclear submarine being developed to replace the Polaris. A work force of 3,000 is expected to be needed."

"The Viking probe to Mars and the continued launching of other communication satellites will provide additional work for engineers and technicians."

"Speculations in Washington that NASA will be given the job of developing a national energy program has raised hopes here. Residents wonder: 'Who has the technical know-how and work-force to do the job better?'

Getting to know your nasturtiums

Being a brief introduction to the *Tropaeolum* family and such shady characters as *T. Majus*, *T. Tuberosum*, *T. Speciosum*, and *Canary Creeper*

By Christopher Andre
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Eldroth, North Yorkshire

Every child who's played in a garden knows what a nasturtium is: the seeds are big and brightly colored, the leaves are deeply lobed, the flowers are large, showy, and the fruit is a long, slender pod.

This annual grows best and flowers most noticeably on poor soil; it's ideal for odd corners. It also thrives with cheerful abandon in window-boxes, hanging baskets, or clambering over unsightly things like tree stumps or the collapsing fence you have been begged your next-door neighbor to replace for the past five years.

Every child knows what a nasturtium is — only it isn't its proper name is "Tropaeolum," not that such knowledge is likely to change a longstanding habit. The common "nasturtium," *T. Majus*. There is a double-flowered version, *T. Majus "Flora Plena"*. And there are low-growing strains, "Giant Hybrids" which have the added dimension of scent, and "Tom Thumb" which is particularly neat.

If, like me, you are usually behindhand in the garden, it might still be worth sowing some nasturtiums here and there this year. Rigid sticking to the dates recommended on seed packets and in gardening books (or articles, for that matter) takes away some of the experimental pleasure of gardening. The nasturtiums are a good example of this, since of which is the greater annual, why not enjoy it? The happy accident, as I've just discovered in connection with another member of the *Tropaeolum* family, is not at all a bad thing.

This is *T. Tuberosum*, a delightful perennial climber for a cool, or even positively sunless, part of the garden. Cultural instructions state that the tubers from which it annually sends up a tremendous growth must be stored indoors, like dahlias, during the winter. I did this last winter I lost all the tubers I started, I've no idea why. But just as I had concluded I was going to have to send away for some fresh stock, I discovered a miraculously fit and healthy-looking tuber outside, on top of the ground, just where I must have mistakenly dropped it last autumn. It has been a mild winter, certainly, but the frost has left it untouched, and now the plant is climbing rapidly up wires fixed to the

wall of the house. In a few weeks it will be five or six feet high and producing lots of its small trumpet-flowers, yellow and orange with long spurs like a cockerel's foot.

Near *Tuberosum* I've planted an even more attractive perennial member of the tribe: *T. Speciosum*.

If the right place is found for this, it will be a real eye-catcher. Its flowers are not shade, it can climb with spectacular effect each summer and festoon itself in that brilliant flame-scarlet flowers. It is of nester habit than *Tuberosum*, has finer leaves, more unusual flowers, and for a bonus when the seeds ripen they turn a bright blue.

The best way to buy it is as a plant.

Although seeds dropped where it grows can germinate,

it is not easy in a box or pot. Once planted,

it is best left to establish itself. It dies away in

winter completely, but its roots are evidently

not subject to frost. A dark yew hedge is an

ideal subject for it to climb up.

Two other perennial kinds of *Tropaeolum*

would be splendid to include in any garden.

The first seems, on the whole, however, to

prefer the protection of a cool greenhouse;

it has been a mild winter, certainly, but the frost has left it untouched, and now the

plant is climbing rapidly up wires fixed to the

wall. In the alpine house Wimbley it is grown in pots and trained up a roof.

The second — *T. Polyphyllum* — is a climber. Instead it sends out stems to three feet long, not exactly hanging down, not quite creeping along, but always growing in rich yellow flowers. This *Tropaeolum* should be planted about two feet apart, though I have seen it growing successfully (stone-trough) at which level its strong stems run horizontally and prop up above the ground each year as new growth. After its short flowering, the stems and grey-green leaves quickly and can be removed.

A fresh yellow flower is the mark of another *Tropaeolum* — this time a

climber. It is deservedly popular. Seed to come by, and like the ordinary nasturtium it might still be fun to pass around the place. Most people know it as "Canary Creeper."

But all these *Tropaeolums* need a

sun, and a lot of water.

The "boom towns" that mushroomed

around Florida's Kennedy Space Center in

the 1960s no longer have their heads in the sky. Looking to the 1980s, their feet are

planted firmly on the ground.

The time has come, residents say, for

Cocoa Beach, Florida

to come of age.

Although some are reluctant to say so,

the space program appears to be secondary now.

Many are optimistic that the area's

natural resources — sun, sand, and abun-

dant water — will bring in the tourists.

Space

SPACE LINKUP

By Robert C. Cowen

For Soviet journalists, the Apollo-Soyuz space flight is like a long-awaited Siberian thaw. As one of them put it, in anticipation of this flight, it could bring the first "green shoots in the frozen ground" of secrecy that has let Soviet press and public know even less about their own country's space program than do Western observers.

Now Soviet reporters have something approximating the detailed, real-time information on a Soviet space flight that American news media take for granted with U.S. missions.

This opening up is the fruit of what John P. Donnelly, assistant administrator for public affairs of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), calls "the first public affairs international agreement."

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Apollo-Soyuz commanders Leonov, Stafford — 'green shoots' for Soviet journalists?

NASA

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Although smaller, the space shuttle work force will be stable and of a long-range nature. Instead of dramatic gains or drops in employment, the space shuttle, designed to produce some 40 launches a year, will provide continual employment — a definite plus, as some here see it.

Many laid-off engineers and technicians have chosen to remain here, seeking employment in other, less-affluent fields.

"I've got three graduate engineers working for me as salesmen," comments Jack Burkew, a successful real estate broker and president of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce.

Despite his optimism, Mr. Burkew says many houses in the area are going unsold and that the real estate market has dropped about 15 per cent in the past year and a half. However, Florida's growing population has forced the price of an average river-front house up from \$16,000 a few years ago to \$40,000 today.

"Although some are reluctant to say so, the space program appears

French/German

Une solennelle mise en garde sur le plan nucléaire

par James B. Conant

Les discussions actuelles sur l'énergie nucléaire me troublent au plus haut degré. Le public en général n'a aucune idée des dangers que représente l'existence de ce qu'on appelle les résidus atomiques — sous-produits résultant nécessairement de toutes les combinaisons pour la mise en valeur de la force atomique.

Il y a plus de vingt ans, je travaillais comme délégué de Vannevar Bush, directeur du Bureau de recherches et de développement dans le cadre de la mobilisation de toutes les forces pour la guerre. A ce titre, je participais aux entretiens hautement secrets sur les plans pour la construction d'une bombe atomique. On envisageait trois méthodes, dont l'une était spécialement prise par les physiciens américains intéressés. Celle-ci portait sur la fabrication sur une grande échelle d'un élément tout à fait nouveau qu'on avait baptisé plutonium.

En tant que chimiste me rattachant à l'école conventionnelle, j'avais des doutes sur la mise en pratique de cette

combinaison. Je n'étais pas seul à être sceptique. Je me souviens d'un collègue britannique disant que la hardiesse de l'idée était typiquement américaine. Il ajoutait que, si cette combinaison pour la confection d'une bombe ne réussissait pas, nous pourrions toujours justifier les efforts à cet effet, parce que les réactions nucléaires pourraient être une source de chaleur. A cette époque, personne ne s'intéressait à des sources de chaleur ; nous étions à la recherche si possible de la composition d'une bombe atomique.

Mais les temps ont changé. L'attention s'est déplacée vers la production de chaleur. Dans un sens, la prédition faite par mon ami britannique il y a si longtemps s'est avérée juste. La fission d'un isotope d'uranium ou de son équivalent peut produire de la chaleur en quantités contrôlées propres à faire marcher à la vapeur des groupes génératrices. Il y a malheureusement un obstacle. Les sous-produits matériels provenant de la fission, connus sous le nom de résidus nucléaires, sont extrêmement radioactifs et dangereux à manier et resteront dangereux pendant des siècles.

David E. Lilienthal (premier président de la Commission sur l'énergie atomique) a fait ressortir clairement ce point dans un article paru dans le New York Times du 20 juin. Il écrit : « Personne n'a encore fabriqué un réacteur sûr, avantageux et exploitable sur le plan commercial. » Il poursuit : « Ces résidus mortels sont en train de s'accumuler à un rythme alarmant à travers les Etats-Unis dans plus de cinquante centrales nucléaires et dans de nombreuses centrales ailleurs dans le monde. »

Pour moi, cette proposition offre les plus grands espoirs pour une solution des terribles problèmes auxquels nous devons faire face à cause de la révolution du monde d'arrêter la construction et la marche de centrales de type nucléaire. Nous ne devons jamais oublier que chaque augmentation d'énergie produite par réaction nucléaire entraîne une augmentation de l'amplitude de la menace qui restera suspendue sur nos têtes et celles de nos descendants pendant des siècles.

Le Dr Conant a été professeur à chimie à l'Université de Harvard avec d'en assurer la présidence, puis il a été ambassadeur des Etats-Unis à Bonn et analytique pour l'enseignement aux Etats-Unis.

Eine ernste Warnung

Von James B. Conant

Die gegenwärtigen Besprechungen über die Atomenergie beunruhigen mich sehr. Die allgemeine Öffentlichkeit ahnt nicht die Gefahren, die der vorhandene sogenannte Atommüll — ein unausbleibliches Nebenprodukt aller Projekte zur Nutzbringung der Atomkraft — mit sich bringt.

Vor über 30 Jahren war ich als Assistent für Vannevar Bush, den Direktor für Forschung und Entwicklung während des Krieges, tätig und war dadurch in die höchst geheimen Besprechungen und Pläne für den Bau einer Atombombe eingeweiht. Drei Verfahren wurden in Betracht gezogen, von denen die beteiligten amerikanischen Physiker besonders eines bevorzugten. Es drehte sich dabei um die Massenfabrikation eines neuen Elements, dem man die Bezeichnung Plutonium beigelegt hatte.

Als ein konservativer Chemiker zweifelte ich an der Durchführbarkeit des Planes. Ich war jedoch nicht der einzige Skeptiker. Ich kann mich an einen britischen Kollegen erinnern, der sagte, daß die Kühnlheit der Idee typisch amerikanisch sei. Er fügte hinzu, daß wir solche das Vorhaben, eine Bombe herzustellen, fehlgeschlagen, immer die damit verbundenen Bombenlösungen rechtfertigen könnten, da durch Kernreaktion Wärme erzeugt werden können. Zu der Zeit interessierte sich keiner von uns für Wärmequellen; wir suchten nach einer möglichen Komponente einer Atombombe.

Aber die Zeiten haben sich geändert. Die Aufmerksamkeit gilt nun der Wärmegewinnung. In gewisser Hinsicht hat sich die Vorhersage meines britischen Freundes von so langer Zeit erfüllt. Die Spaltung von Uran-Isotopen oder deren Äquivalent kann in gewissen Mengen Wärme erzeugen, die ein Dampfkraftwerk betreiben kann. Leider hat die Sache einen Haken. Die stofflichen Nebenprodukte der Spaltung, als Atommüll bekannt, sind sehr radioaktiv und gefährlich und werden es für Hunderte von Jahren bleiben.

A solemn nuclear warning

By James B. Conant

I am greatly disturbed by the present discussions of nuclear energy. The general public has no conception of the dangers involved in the existence of what is called atomic waste — a necessary by-product of all schemes for harnessing atomic power.

Thirty and more years ago I served as deputy to Vannevar Bush, the Director of Research and Development in the war effort. In that capacity I was privy to the highly secret discussions of the plans for building an atomic bomb. Three methods were under consideration, one of which was favored especially by the American physicists concerned. This centered about the manufacture on a large scale of a brand-new element which had been christened plutonium.

Sixty times have changed. Attention has shifted to the production of heat. In a sense my British friend's prediction of so long ago has come true. The fission of an uranium isotope or the equivalent can produce heat in controlled amounts which can run a steam power plant. Unfortunately, there is the hazard. The material by-products of the fission reaction, known as nuclear wastes, are highly radioactive and dangerous to handle, and will remain dangerous for hundreds of years to come.

As an orthodox chemist, I doubted the practicability of the scheme. I was not alone in

basis. Diesen Aspekt hat David E. Lilienthal (erster Vorsitzender der amerikanischen Atomenergie-Kommission) in einem Artikel, den am 20. Juni in der New York Times veröffentlicht wurde, klar dargelegt. Er schreibt: „Bis jetzt hat noch niemand einen absolut sicheren, wirtschaftlich rentablen und brauchbaren Reaktor erfunden.“ Er führt fort: „Diese tödlichen Abfälle häufen sich in alarmierendem Umfang in den Verteilungstaaten in über 50 Atomkraftwerken und in vielen Kraftwerken anderorts in der Welt an.“

Das Problem der Beseitigung dessen, was Lilienthal den „teuflisch radioaktiven“ Staub nennt, läßt sich anschließend nur dadurch lösen, daß seine Produktion eingestellt wird. Doch dies bedeutet, daß eine Reihe von regionalen Kernzentren überall in der Welt eingerichtet würden, die von mehreren Ländern finanziert und genutzt werden sollten. „Die Internationale Atomenergie-Organisation sollte bei der Entwicklung der Plänerung solcher regionalen Zentren und ihrem Entwurf wie auf ihrem Betrieb mitwirken können.“

Für mich bietet dieser Plan die größte Hoffnung auf eine Lösung des schwierigen Problems, denn wir uns befinden gegenübersiehen, die Welt ist weit bereit ist, den Bau und den Betrieb von Atomkraftwerken einzustellen. Wir dürfen niemals vergessen, daß mit jedem Zunahme der durch Kernreaktionen erzeugten Energie die Gefahr zunimmt, die uns und unsere Nachkommen Jahrhundertelang bedrohen wird.

Dr. Conant war Professor für Chemie an der Harvard-Universität, später Präsident und später amplerischer Botschafter in Bonn und Analytiker des amerikanischen Erziehungswesens wurde.

This point has been clearly brought out by David E. Lilienthal (first chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission) in an article in the New York Times published on June 20. He writes: "No one yet has come up with a foolproof, commercially profitable and workable reactor." He goes on to say: "These deadly wastes are accumulating at an alarming rate throughout the United States in over 50 atomic power plants, and in many plants elsewhere in the world."

A solution to the problem of disposal of what Mr. Lilienthal calls the "devilishly radioactive" wastes would seem to be to stop producing them. But such a proposal at this date is totally unrealistic.

In the latest issue of Foreign Affairs (July), William O. Doubt und Joseph M. Dukert discuss a proposal which is now under study by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. This would be to establish a series of

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

Des horizons plus larges

Comprendre le rapport qui nous unit à notre Créateur nous permet de nous éléver au-dessus de l'adversité et de devenir maîtres de la situation quelque chose de désolante que semblent les conditions.

Dieu est Entendement, Vie, Vérité, Amour, termes que la Bible utilise en fait ou qu'elle suggère nettement. Comme tel, Dieu ne saurait être victime de circonstances ou d'événements déprimants. Parmi les ressources dont Dieu dispose se trouvent la maîtrise, l'intelligence, l'intention, l'intégrité, la vitalité, la beauté et l'amour et ces ressources ne peuvent être ni gaspillées ni mal utilisées. Elles demeurent intactes à jamais, toujours à la disposition de l'homme, l'image ou expression spirituelle de Dieu.

Notre véritable richesse est spirituelle et chaque jour nous révèle de nouvelles occasions de mieux utiliser les qualités émanant de Dieu et de mettre en pratique, humainement, ce qui nous est naturellement dévolu, en tant que reflet. Quelles que puissent être les exigences de la situation, il y a toujours un choix à faire : soit succomber devant les défis qui se présentent et ne rien faire, soit rechercher une solution positive grâce à une compréhension plus profonde de Dieu et la parfaite relation qui unit l'homme à Dieu. Les débuts seront peut-être modestes mais il se passera des choses merveilleuses à mesure que nous suivons son exemple.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Il est sage de vouloir s'attendre à Dieu et d'être plus sage que les serpents ; de ne haïr personne, d'aimer ses ennemis, et de régler ses comptes avec chaque heure qui passe. »³

¹ Job 32:8; ² Jean 5:17; ³ Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 17.

*Christian Science prononce "kratien" 'science'

La traduction française du livre "Étude de la Science Chrétienne" de Science et Santé avec la Clé des Étapes 2 de Mary Baker Eddy, exécuté avec la feuille ambrée et l'écriture de l'original dans les Salles de Lecture de l'Hôpital Central de Christian Science à Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrivez à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

maintenant, je ne vais plus m'inquiéter ou me soucier des exigences du lendemain, mais je vais utiliser l'heure présente au maximum et ne gaspiller aucune occasion de bien faire. A partir de ce moment-là, j'ai découvert de nouveaux moyens de mieux faire et de travailler plus efficacement. Partant de ces modestes prémices, j'ai accompli ce qui semblait impossible. J'ai obtenu mon diplôme universitaire avec des notes supérieures à la moyenne tout en m'acquittant de toutes mes autres tâches avec joie et un sens de liberté. L'épuisement me quitta et à sa place vint un renouveau de confiance et de vigueur.

Christ Jesus nous a montré comment mener une vie fructueuse et bien remplie. Au cours de ses quelque trente années d'existence il a marqué le monde du monde incomparablement. Le succès de sa mission avait sa source dans la bonté de Dieu et non dans l'égocentrisme. Il dit : « Mon Père agit jusqu'à présent, moi aussi. »³ Une inspiration et une énergie nouvelles sont nées lorsque nous suivons son exemple.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Il est sage de vouloir s'attendre à Dieu et d'être plus sage que les serpents ; de ne haïr personne, d'aimer ses ennemis, et de régler ses comptes avec chaque heure qui passe. »³

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French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich]

Unseren Ausblick erweitern

Wenn wir unsere Beziehung zu unserem Schöpfer verstehen, können wir uns über Mißgeschick erheben, die Meistein, ganz gleich, wie trüb es ausschen mag.

Gott ist Gemüt, Leben, Wahrheit, Liebe — Begriffe, die in der Bibel direkt gebraucht werden oder auf die eindeutig hingewiesen wird. Und durch jemanden, den Joseph im Gefängnis kennengelernt hatte, wurde er am Hofe des Pharaos bekannt und konnte später seinem Herrscher einen Dienst erweisen, wofür ihm eine sehr einflussreiche Stellung übertragen wurde. Da er immer auf Gott vertraute, war er sogar imstande, die Ägypter während einer Hungersnot zu versorgen.

Ich fand mich einmal einer Überwältigenden Situation gegenüber. Ich besuchte die Hochschule und hatte einen enormen akademischen Lehrstoff zu bewältigen, und ich versuchte gleichzeitig, musikalisch und noch auf anderen Gebieten tätig zu sein. Da ich durchschnittlich pro Nacht nur wenige Stunden schlafen konnte, hatte ich einen Zustand der Erschöpfung erreicht, und mein Studium litt darunter.

In dieser Zeit tiefster Not betete ich zu Gott, und ich fand eine Lösung. Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist eine universelle Lehre, die Gott stimmungsvoll und sicherlich präsent ist und daß das Universum ist und daß das wahre, geistige Selbst des Menschen dieses Gemüt widerspiegelt. Als ich um ein klareres Verständnis von Gott und meiner Beziehung zu Ihm batte, wußte mir klar, daß Gottes Ausdruck — und das war ich — niemals behindert oder aufgehalten werden konnte. Meine einzige Aufgabe war, Gottes Sein zum Ausdruck zu bringen, und da ich dazu geschaffen worden war, Gott und Seine Liebe und Intelligenz widerzuspiegeln, wußte ich, daß ich es ohne Anstrengung tun könnte.

Die Bibel erklärt mit Nachdruck: „Der Geist ist es in den Menschen und der Odem des Allmächtigen, der sie verständig macht.“ Joseph verstand gewiß das Werk dieses „Geistes“. Als er von seinen Brüdern in eine Grube geworfen und als Sklave nach Ägypten gebracht wurde, vergeblich er keine Zeit mit Selbstbedauern, Entmutigung oder schmerzlicher Wehkugel. Die Überzeugung von Gottes Güte und Immergegenwart stärkte ihn, und er wurde bald Verwalter des

Haushalts des Kümmers und Obersten der Leibwache des Pharaos. Dann wurde Joseph von der Ehefrau dieses Mannes falsch beschuldigt und ins Gefängnis geworfen. Doch auch dies zerstörte ihn nicht, noch ließ er sich die Gelegenheit nehmen, Gutes zu tun. Durch jemanden, den Joseph im Gefängnis kennengelernt hatte, wurde er am Hofe des Pharaos bekannt und konnte später seinem Herrscher einen Dienst erweisen, wofür ihm eine sehr einflussreiche Stellung übertragen wurde. Da er immer auf Gott vertraute, war er sogar imstande, die Ägypter während einer Hungersnot zu versorgen.

Mit dieser Erkenntnis kam ich wieder in das Gefühl des Friedens und der Zuversicht. Ich dachte: Von nun an werde ich mich nicht mehr darum sorgen, was der morgige Tag von mir verlangen mag, sondern ich werde den heutigen Tag aufs beste nutzen und keine Gelegenheit versäumen, Gutes zu tun. Von jenem Augenblick an begann ich Wege zu suchen, wie ich mich verbessern und wirksamer tätig sein konnte. Mit diesen bescheidenen Anfängen wurde das schenkbare Unmöglichkeits erreicht. Ich absolvierte die Hochschule mit über dem Durchschnitt liegenden Noten, und ich konnte all meinen anderen Pflichten freudig und unbeschwert nachkommen. Die Erschöpfung verschwand, und an ihre Stelle trat erneute Zuversicht und Ausdauer.

Christus Jesus zeigte uns den Weg zu einem erfüllten, sinnvollen Leben. In den etwas mehr als 30 Jahren seines Lebens hinterließ er einen unvergleichlichen Eindruck auf das Denken der Welt. Gottes Güte, nicht Ichbezogenheit, war der Ursprung seiner erlöserischen Mission.⁴ Er sagte:

„Mein Vater wirkt bis auf diesen Tag und Jahr wirkend.“ Wenn wir diesem Beispiel folgen, finden wir erneute Energie und Inspiration.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Es ist weise, willig auf Gott zu warten und klug zu sein als die Schlangen, kleinen Menschen zu hassen, seine Feinde zu lieben und mit jeder entzündenden Stunde abzurücken.“

¹ Job 32:8; ² Johannes 5:17; ³ Message to The Mother Church for 1902, S. 17.

*Christian Science prononce "kratien" 'science'

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit dem geistigen Taxis“ auf den gebundene englischen Seite. Das Buch kann in den Läden der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von der Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Autoren: Über andere ökologisch-wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen, siehe die Liste der Werke von Dr. Conant, Professor of Chemistry at Harvard before his presidency and later service as U.S. Ambassador to Bonn and analyst of American education.

By staff photographer

Dandelion clock at sunset

OPINION

Britain's midsummer dream

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Midsummer this year has seen Britain at its best and worst. The worst is easily observed on the stock market and foreign exchanges.

You can snooze in the long grass overlooking a village cricket game, falling asleep to the call of the cuckoo. If the pace gets too slow,

The other day, this reporter met a political enthusiast to whom it was all too much. He snorted with rage at the sight of London office girls, stripped down to their underwear, sunbathing in the park during their lunch break. If he'd had his way, he would have banned the sun altogether. It seemed, he said, like a conspiracy of Providence to send the country to sleep in its hours of crisis.

The crash, if and when it comes, will almost certainly be felt first in the foreign exchange markets. The fact that the fate of their currency appears to be in the hands of unseen foreigners makes it both hard for the average Briton to realize what is

happening and (when he does realize it) easy for him to blame the foreigner rather than himself for the loss of confidence. The international bankers — the so-called "Gnomes of Zurich" — have long been favorite scapegoats.

So what comfort is there for the sunbathing British? For a start, their personal convictions that this is yet one more of the annual scares which have become as regular as Guy Fawkes' Day. Next the fact that British exports are really doing rather well, and the adverse balance of trade has been steadily reduced. Furthermore, although the unions cry alarms every day as if Black Death were on the march, the figures for unemployment actually exaggerate the situation: there are plenty of jobs about for those who can go to them.

As for the threat of the Sholiks withdrawing their money — only by keeping it in London can they maintain its value. Massive withdrawals would reduce it to dust and ashes overnight.

Too complacent? Probably. But if there is one thing you cannot do to the British in a midsummer like this, it is panic them.

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HELENA

Melvin Maddocks

Jazz has no gender

One of the exotic subcategories that used to make jazz journalists feel they had really mapped out their territory was: women in jazz. Like the last specialty in the popularity polls — "Miscellaneous Instruments" (xylophone, flute, violin, etc.) — "Women in Jazz" seemed to round off neatly the filing system. "Now the women-in-jazz noticers appeared to be saying: 'At the risk of being too thorough, we have left absolutely nobody out.'

There was Mary Osborne on guitar, Margie Hyams on the vibraphone. And, of course, the women pianists Earl Hines, Teddy Wilson, Art Tatum, Bud Powell, Thelonious Monk — these were THE pianists. But in the best of all possible jazz worlds, wasn't there space in their own private parlor for the women who played that most "ladylike" of jazz instruments?

And so Mary Lou Williams, Marian McPartland, and Barbara Carroll were given their only slightly condescending tributes as the best of the women pianists. Publicists dubbed the first two "Queen of Jazz" and "First Lady of Jazz." They were praised for their lyricism. And if that sometimes seemed a way of saying they lacked strength of drive, so be it!

It was understood that there was a certain laciness to women's jazz — lots of trills and tremolos. And if somebody ventured that there were plenty of trills to Tatum and lots of lyricism to Wilson, somebody else always said: "Well, that's different." And if the keyboard chauvinists thought of it, they might go on to ask: "Would boogie woogie have been invented if it had been left to women pianists?" To which the answer is (and is): "Ever hear Mary Lou Williams play 'em?"

The faces of jazz hornmen cannot really be seen. Or has the impression of closed eyes and puffed cheeks behind a golden bell. Drummers can be seen, but they wear the faces of long-distance runners. Bass players and guitar players stand on their dignity. The faces of pianists are open and available.

One witnesses the small boy's amusement of Count Basie; one recalls the gourmet's look-of-pleasure of Duke Ellington.

Mary Lou Williams has the face of a gospel singer — strong, serene features, a little like Marian Anderson. She can — and does — work at all modes of jazz piano, from the "Kansas City" style she began playing with Andy Kirk and His Clouds of Joy almost half a century ago to the jazz masses of her own composition (like the modernistic "Black Christ of the Andes").

Marian McPartland may be the only pianist who can wear earrings naturally. Elegantly gowned, elegantly coiffed, when she sits down at the piano, she is elegant-born, classically trained musician leads her listener to expect Chopin. More often than not she gives him Alec Wilder. If Mary Lou leaves an impression that she is playing in a church — with an invisible but swinging choir behind her — Marian always seems to be entertaining at a garden party, with intertwining chords growing out of her piano like surrealistically.

Barbara Carroll has a certain otherness. In her characteristic turban she seems costumed as a carrousel. She listens to her piano, head cocked to one side. After all if a genre-force were produced the delectably Debussy chords and not-quite-non-separable turns of "Here's That Rainy Day" and Miss Carroll were as surprised and delighted as anybody.

A woman reviewer in the New York Times, writing about the "female imagination," asserted: "Today certain readers can say unerringly whether a poem is by a man or a woman."

How? Without a rhyme, one could not even tell whether that statement was by a man or woman.

Well, there, beyond doubt, are three women. Two of them — Miss Carroll and Miss McPartland — have visited the same room in Boston in succession. But the coincidence ought to consist of two pianists rather than two women.

Like women novelists or women bricklayers, women in jazz have come to be judged by the standards of craft. When I started out," Miss McPartland once confessed, "if somebody said I sounded like a man, I was pleased." No more.

COMMENTARY

UN Environment Program

Can the GNP buy happiness?

By David Anable

Nairobi, Kenya

We hear all too much about "growth" (or lack of it) these days, measured in that mouthful of a phrase "gross national product" — or GNP for short.

But have you ever heard of the "happiness index"?

Well, I don't suppose even the scientists of the United Nations Environment Program who are searching for an alternative to "GNP" would recognize that name. Nonetheless, a "happiness index" is essentially what they and their colleagues in the UN statistical office are after.

Their project, based in Nairobi's towering Kenyatta conference center, is a comparatively modest one. Its objective is absolute

Eastern commissioners) something to think about.

We might also find that that well-known and apparently widening gap between rich and poor is not quite so wide after all — in qualitative terms. It might even prompt the leaders of poorer countries into a fresh outlook on development, into discovering new ways of "growing" without the hazards and discomforts of overaffluence.

For, seen from the viewpoint of environmentalists here at UNEP headquarters, the world's troubles stem as much from "too much" as from "too little." And if both those who have too much and those who have too little could be deflected from their present preoccupation with GNP, the environment and the quality of everybody's lives could perhaps be correspondingly improved.

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